

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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U.S. REJECTION OF SOVIET ARMS PLEDGE REPORTED

HK210927 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 82 p 7

[XINHUA report: "U.S. NATO Officials Reject Soviet Statement on "Not Being First To Use Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] Washington, 16 June (XINHUA) -- Spokesman for the U.S. administration and the responsible persons of NATO have in the past 2 days successively issued statements rejecting Soviet leader Brezhnev's statement on the Soviet "pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons."

In a statement issued on the evening on 15 June, White House spokesman Larry Speaks said: "Considering the overwhelming superiority of the conventional forces deployed by the Warsaw Pact in Europe," the pledge made by Brezhnev "is meaningless."

In a 16 June statement, State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said: "The Soviet pledge is not an effective way of reducing the danger of nuclear war." He said: "A simple pledge gives no guarantee that an aggressor would not in fact resort to the first use of nuclear weapons during a conflict or crisis. A pledge of this sort is unverifiable and unenforceable."

Fischer reaffirmed President Reagan's position on NATO contained in a speech on 18 November last year. The position was that no NATO weapons, conventional or nuclear, will ever be used, except in response to attack.

In a 16 June statement issued in Annapolis, Maryland, Joseph Kurz, secretary general of NATO, said: "The reliability of our deterrent" is built on the basis of the possible NATO use of nuclear weapons. A pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons would mean "consigning the great part of our deterrent to oblivion."

In a statement issued in the same place the same day, NATO Supreme Allied Commander in Europe Bernard Rogers said: If he found it impossible to use conventional weapons to repulse an attack by the Warsaw Pact forces, thus "failing to accomplish his mission," he would suggest the use of tactical nuclear weapons.

UNIDO RELEASE CITES PRC INVESTMENT PROJECTS

OW220859 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 21 (XINHUA) -- China's open-door policy on foreign investment was firmly asserted with the signing of 59 letters of intent by overseas businessmen and their Chinese counterparts for projects valued at 500 million U.S. dollars, said a press release of the U.N. Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which was issued at the U.N. head-quarters today.

The investment meeting, organized by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the UNIDO, was concluded on June 11 at China's southern city of Guangzhou. It was attended by 400 potential investors from 24 countries and territories, mostly coming from Western Europe, North America, Hong Kong and Japan.



Ranging from textiles to engineering products, the press said, they were among a final list of 121 industrial project proposals -- worth 1,500 million U.S. dollars -- offered during the week-long first China investment promotion meeting in Guangzhou.

The press release stated most of the letters of intent were agreed on the basis of compensation trade, with the equitable participation of foreign and Chinese partners. The emphasis was on direct investment involving loans, transfer of technology, training and management. The majority of those involved medium-sized industries.

In addition, the press release pointed out, the meeting fostered a new measure of understanding between the nearly 260 foreign companies represented and the 700 Chinese participants.

The U.N. press release noted that Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Wei Yuming declared at the opening ceremony that direct investment would be China's chief means of utilizing foreign capital in the coming years. He assured potential investors that their legitimate rights and interests would be guaranteed.

#### WAN LI ATTENDS AGRONOMISTS GROUP MEETING

OW211540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon with 29 Chinese and foreign agronomists attending a three-week forum on agricultural education in China.

The 29 participants are 20 Chinese professors and nine foreign scholars of Chinese origin. The gathering opened yesterday.

Wan Li said: "The participants can exchange experience and learn from one another's strong points. This is beneficial to the improvement of China's agricultural education.

"We must sum up our experiences and explore a system of agricultural education adapted to China's actual conditions," the vice-premier said.

Present were He Kang, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, and Huang Xinbai, vice-minister of education.

#### PARTICIPATION IN UN HUMAN RIGHTS SEMINAR PLANNED

OW211442 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Colombo, June 21 (XINHUA) -- The first U.N.-sponsored seminar on "national, local and regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian region" was inaugurated here today by Sri Lanka President J. R. Jayewardene at the Sri Lanka foundation institute.

The main objective of this seminar is to work out initial steps for the creation of a council for the promotion and protection of human rights in Asian countries. The seminar will center on exchanging experience and information on local and national human rights institutions and discussing the existing regional arrangements and further regional cooperation in the promotion of human rights.

Democratic Kampuchea, the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea, and the People's Republic of China are among the 35 countries of the Asian-Pacific region invited to the seminar.

RENMIN RIBAO OBSERVES PEACE MOVEMENT IN WEST

HK221031 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 82 p 7

[News roundup by Ma Weimin [7456 3634 3046] "New Upsurge of the Peace Movement in the West"]

[Text] Recently a new upsurge of the peace movement has again appeared in the West. It is forming into a mighty torrent against the nuclear arms race of the two superpowers.

On 12 June some 600,000 people in New York held a parade and rally and expressed their strong desire for peace and disarmament to the special session on disarmament which was being held by the United Nations. On the same day peace demonstrations of varying sizes were also held in Boston and other cities in the United States.

Prior to this, when President Reagan of the United States was visiting Western Europe and attending the NATO summit, a total of more than 1 million people held a series of demonstrations and marches in Paris, Rome, London and Bonn calling for a halt to the arms race and the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from Europe. About 350,000 people took part in the demonstration in Bonn. On 20 June more than 200,000 people took part in a "march for peace" in Paris. In the latter part of May, the people of Japan, who had experienced the calamity of the atom bomb, also held an antinuclear demonstration in Tokyo in which several hundred thousand people took part.

These gigantic peace demonstrations in the West have caused a sensation in Western political circles and aroused the public opinion and notice of all countries.

The spearhead of the peace movement in Europe and America is directed against the Soviet Union and the United States, these two superpowers. The people are opposing the large-scale nuclear arms race carried out by them and calling for putting an end to nuclear war. In West European countries such as West Germany, the demonstrators are putting the emphasis on opposing the new type of missiles deployed by the United States in Western Europe. Consequently, the anti-U.S. flavor appears to be more prominent.

The peace movement in Europe and the United States has very extensive mass support. The demonstrators come from almost all social strata, from unemployed workers to noted public figures, from housewives to congressmen and politicians, and from soldiers in active service to religious personages and ecologists.

Because of the broad spectrum of people taking part and because most of the participants are young people, the political and ideological trends they represent are rather complex and their political slogans are also different. Most of them advocate opposing Soviet and U.S. hegemonism. Some of the people are particularly anti-American and some are particularly anti-Soviet. There is also a handful of people who advocate that Europe should remain "neutral" between the Soviet Union and the United States. Some have called for joint disarmament by the East and the West and there are also people who make the impractical advocacy of unilateral disarmament. There is also a handful of pacifists who propagate such slogans as forsaking one's principles and suing for peace. Obviously, it is very difficult to use a certain "doctrine" to generalize the nature of this movement. No wonder some of the people in the West have called it "the sum and total of all doctrines." However, the common cry of most of those who participate in the peace movement is opposition to nuclear arms expansion and nuclear war.

At present, the peace movement is developing into a political force which should not be underestimated.

It has affected not only the domestic political situation of some countries, but also the development of some political events. One of the reasons the United States and the Soviet Union have eventually agreed to reopen strategic nuclear arms limitation talks is obviously because they are under the pressure of the peace movement.

The peace movement in the West sprouted in West Europe in the winter of 1980. It reached high tide in the fall of last year. According to statistics, last year 5 million people took part in the peace movement in the West. Round about the Easter of last April, the peace movement continued to surge forward and has spread to the United States and Japan. The present antinuclear demonstrations prevailing in the West mark a new upsurge of the peace movement.

The fact that the Soviet Union and the United States are increasingly intensifying their nuclear arms race forms the political background for the prevalence of the peace movement, whereas economic recession which has existed in the West for many years is the social and political reason for its developments. Let us take West Europe -- the birthplace of the peace movement -- as an example. In this small "European peninsula," the two biggest military blocs furiously confront each other and nuclear weapons have been intensively deployed. In recent years, the Soviet Union has intensified its efforts to deploy SS-20 guided missiles to destroy the military balance in Europe. This has touched off another new arms race. The U.S. views on preparing to fight a "limited nuclear war" in Europe have made the Europeans turn pale at the mere mention of it. They fear that Europe might become a nuclear experimental field of the two superpowers which are contending for hegemony. Apart from that, the broad masses of people, who are living under economic recession, are suffering from unemployment and skyrocketing commodity prices. They are no longer willing to make sacrifices for the deployment of U.S. missiles and the additional military expenditure. Therefore, they are going out onto the streets one after another to shout slogans such as "Brezhnev, Reagan, give us peace," "We want work, not guided missiles," and so forth.

The United States once did its utmost to play down the significance of this peace movement and even exaggerated it as a "plot" hatched by the Soviet Union whereas the Soviet Union pretended to "sympathize with" and "support" the movement so as to extricate itself from its predicament. At the same time, the Soviet Union has tried to affect the movement by every possible means so that it will develop in a direction that is to its advantage.

However, the development of the peace movement is independent of the will of any superpower. At present, even the United States cannot but take into consideration the feelings of the masses reflected in this peace movement which is great in strength and impetus. The wishful thinking of Moscow is bound to come to nothing. That is because all people know that it is precisely the two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- which are frenziedly engaged in a nuclear arms race that are threatening world peace.

WEINBERGER CITED ON GROWING USSR NUCLEAR FORCE

OW211324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said today the U.S. is "not going to sit by quietly and do nothing" while the Soviet Union develops the capability to fight "a protracted nuclear war".

Commenting on an "unprecedented" series of Soviet nuclear weapons tests as disclosed by Secretary of State Alexander Haig yesterday, Weinberger said in a TV interview: "No matter what they (the Soviets) say, they still have this growing and immense arsenal of strength, and it underlines all of our points that there is no way we can maintain a credible deterrent without modernizing our forces".

Haig said Saturday in New York after a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko the Russian tests included anti-satellite weapons, landbased and submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and anti-ballistic missiles. This shows, Weinberger said, the Soviets "believe a nuclear war can be fought and can be won."

When asked about reports that the U.S. is preparing to fight a protracted nuclear war, Weinberger said that it is not the U.S. but the Soviet Union that is planning to fight such a war. What the U.S. is trying to do, he said, is to make sure that the U.S. has the capability "to deal with a protracted nuclear war fought by the Soviet Union against us."

"It is vital that we keep up the effort. When you give up, you are moving appreciably closer to war," he said.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS WITH U.S. BUSINESSMEN 21 JUN

OW211630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met today with a delegation from the U.S.-based Dresser Industries Inc. led by its executive vice-president, John Joseph Murphy.

Chen Muhua said China takes a serious and prudent attitude towards absorbing foreign capital. "We'll choose investors who can cooperate with us on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, make good use of the capital and make certain of our ability to pay back. We have had this policy for three years. During this period, we have constantly examined our experience. We'll continue to absorb foreign capital," she said.

On his impression of his fifth visit to China, Murphy said he found great changes taking place. The most significant one was that China had adopted a new policy of developing economic relations with other countries. "It is very far-sighted," he said.

Qin Wencai, general manager of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation, was present. The delegation arrived June 15 at the invitation of the corporation.



U.S. AGRONOMISTS ATTEND AGRICULTURAL FORUM

OW201559 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA) -- A forum to explore ways to streamline China's agricultural education opened here today with both Chinese and American agronomists present. Twenty Chinese professors from leading agricultural institutes and nine American scholars of Chinese origin are attending the three-week forum.

He Kang, vice minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, addressed the opening session. He said: "The coming decade will witness a vigorous development of China's agriculture, and agricultural education should be made to herald the development".

"We must sum up our own experiences and draw on the experiences of other countries to form a new system of agricultural education that adapts to China's realities," said the vice minister.

Addressing the forum, Huang Xinbai, vice minister of education, stressed the necessity of reforming China's educational system to realize China's modernization program. He said he hoped that the current forum would make valuable proposals and suggestions in this regard.

Dr. T.C. Tsao, chief of tobacco laboratory of the Beltsville Agriculture Research Center of the United States, spoke on behalf of all the American participants, pledging to work out constructive proposals for streamlining China's agricultural education and contribute to the success of the forum.

Xiang Chongyang, director of the Bureau of Education of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, introduced China's agricultural education. He said that at present China has 56 agricultural colleges and institutes with 77,000 students and 980 graduate students in school. China has more than 300 secondary technical schools that specialize in agriculture, animal husbandry or fishery with 68,000 students. In the past 32 years since the founding of new China, more than 250,000 college graduates and 520,000 secondary school graduates have been trained. Their graduates are now the backbone of China's agricultural scientific research and popularizing advanced farming techniques in the countryside, he said.

He said that the Chinese Government is taking measures to encourage youths from the countryside to study the agricultural sciences in colleges, while instructing institutes of higher learning to enroll more students from the rural, mountainous, pastoral and forest areas.

RENMIN RIBAO QUESTIONS U.S. GRAIN SALES TO USSR

HK211056 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 82 p 7

["International Jottings" by Zhang Hua [4545 5478]: "New Meaning of 'Using Grain for Peaceful Purposes'"]

[Text] In order to quibble over the Reagan administration's removal of the grain embargo against the USSR, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John Block has racked his brains to make a series of absurd arguments. Not long after he boasted with all his might more than 2 months ago that U.S. grain sales to the USSR were used as "punishment to the USSR," which already sounded farfetched, he recently advocated that U.S. grain sales to the USSR are aimed at "promoting the cause of peace." This is even more incomprehensible.

However, Mr Block has found an excuse. In dead earnest he declared that "when the USSR spends its money on grain rather than on weapons, does this not mean we are promoting the cause of peace?" This is actually a sophistry. As everyone knows, the USSR needs to import large quantities of grain from other countries only because it has been doing its utmost to carry out the policy of "cannon before butter" in arms expansion and war preparations, and has thus seriously damaged its agriculture. Moreover, as was pointed out by Western media long ago, one of the purposes of the USSR's import of large quantities of grain is to create reserves for war. Is it not clear then what the United States is serving by supplying what the USSR badly needs?

Does the logic of Mr Block not mean at the same time that the USSR is also serving the "cause of peace" by buying grain? Thus, when one is willing to sell and the other is willing to buy, are the two superpowers not cooperating with each other in promoting world peace? And how earnest they look!

The United States has advocated the policy of "using grain for peaceful purposes." Perhaps, it is not wrong to regard this decision of the Washington authorities to lift the grain embargo on and to sell large quantities of grain to the USSR as the latest development of this policy!

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS U.S. CRITICISM OF SOVIETS

HK220850 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 82 p 7

[Report: "The United States Denounces Soviet Union's Two Attitudes Toward Peace Movement"]

[Text] On 17 June U.S. President Reagan denounced the attempt of the Soviet Union "to control the peace movement of the West" while "suppressing a growing peace movement" at home.

When a reporter asked Reagan to elaborate on his views, White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said "it looks as if" the Russians are attempting to "instigate and lead certain peaceful demonstrations in Europe, particularly in Berlin." However, Speakes said, there was no sign of communist instigation at a gathering of this kind held in New York on 12 June.

In his letter to Soviet Chairman Brezhnev, Rep. Edward J. Markey criticized the Soviet Union for "praising the antinuclear demonstration held by the American citizens in New York last week on the one hand, while sealing a house in Moscow and opposing an anti-nuclear gathering held by the Soviet citizens on the other; this is absolutely hypocritical."



FURTHER MATERIALS ON GENG BIAO VISIT TO DPRK

## Variant Rally Report

OW262140 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1250 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Korean Workers' Party (KWP) and the Pyongyang Garrison of the Korean People's Army (KPA) jointly held a ceremonious mass rally at the Pyongyang Municipal Stadium on the afternoon of 20 June to warmly welcome the Chinese military delegation with Geng Biao as its head and Liang Biye as deputy head.

When the delegation head, Geng Biao, and its members ascended the rostrum in the company of General O Chin-u, standing committee member of the Political Bureau of the KWP and minister of the Korean People's Armed Forces, they were given a rousing welcome by more than 10,000 people, commanders and fighters of the KPA. Korean children presented flowers to members of the Chinese delegation.

Korean party, government and army leaders So Chol, O Kuk-yol, Paek Hak-im and So Yun-sok attended the welcome rally. Kim Man-gum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, presided over the meeting. General O Chin-u spoke first at the meeting.

He said: The warm welcome accorded you is a clear evidence of the firm determination of the Korean people and army men "that they will forever fight shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army on the revolutionary road to achieve the same goal and common ideals."

He said: "Our people will make all their efforts to further consolidate and develop the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the parties, peoples and armies of Korea and China and always remain a faithful comrade-in-arms of Chinese comrades."

He said: "Our people sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people greater successes in the struggle to build a highly democratic, highly civilized and modern socialist power and in the future sacred cause of restoring Taiwan to the motherland and reunifying the whole country."

On the question of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification, O Chin-u said: "No matter how desperately the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique may try, they cannot thwart the desire of all the Korean people and the world's progressive people for reunification. Our people and all the soldiers of the People's Army will force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and reunify the divided country to realize complete national sovereignty throughout the country."

He said: "We will in the future, too, as in the past, vigorously fight for the final victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence, firmly uniting forever with the Chinese people and the People's Liberation Army without wavering in the least in any trial."

The delegation head, Geng Biao, spoke next. He expressed heartfelt thanks for the extremely grand, warm welcome and hospitality accorded the delegation by the Korean party, people and army and the very cordial reception by President Kim Il-song.

He said: Under the correct leadership of their great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the KWP, the industrious, courageous and resourceful Korean people have built their country -- covered with wounds -- into a prosperous socialist country on debris at the chollima speed in reliance on their own talent, wisdom and hard-working two hands by implementing the line of independence in politics, self-reliance in economy and national defense.

He said: "The United States still keeps its troops in South Korea against the will of the Korean people and the world's peoples and is laying a big hurdle in the way of dialogue between North and South Korea and its reunification supporting the fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique. This once again brings to light the hegemonistic nature of the United States, arbitrarily trampling underfoot the sovereignty of another country and interfering in its internal affairs."

He pointed out: "The reunification proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its 10-point policy put forward by President Kim Il-song indicated the direction to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and was widely hailed and praised internationally. We fully support the reunification proposal of President Kim Il-song and the Korean people's sacred cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and bitterly denounce the 'two Koreas' policy of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique of South Korea. The United States must discontinue criminal acts in stamping out democracy and obstructing reunification."

He said: "The Chinese people and army highly value the great friendship between the Chinese and Korean parties and the two countries and are determined to make continued efforts for the further development of this friendship." "No matter what storm and change may come in the world in the future, the Chinese people and army will as ever unite with the Korean people and army, fight and win together, sharing the same storm-tossed boat" [feng yu tong zhou 7364 7183 0681 5297].

#### Farewell Banquet

OW211624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Defense Minister Geng Biao and his Korean counterpart, O Chin-u, stressed the need to further enhance the great friendship between the people and armies of the two countries.

Speaking at a farewell dinner at the Chinese Embassy this evening, Geng Biao, leader of the visiting Chinese military delegation, said the visit has once again enabled the Chinese delegation to feel for itself the profound sentiments of comrade-in-arms existing between the two peoples and two armies. "There will be trials and hardships on the road of progress of our two countries," Geng Biao said, adding: "Yet, we are in the same boat helping each other and advancing together."

He reiterated China's stand of firmly supporting the Korean people's just struggle for an independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland till final victory.

In reply, O Chin-u described the militant friendship and solidarity between the parties, people and armies of Korea and China as unswerving and like flowers which blossom more and more beautifully as time goes by. He stressed that the two sides shared identical views on all issues, especially on the further consolidation and development of the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship. This has reaffirmed the unshakable determination of the two parties, peoples and armies to engage in their anti-imperialist struggle in a bigger way in view of the new developments in the world.

O Chin-u pledged that the Korean people and army will be forever loyal comrades-in-arms of their Chinese brothers fighting in the same trenches.

Korean party, government and military leaders So Chol, Paek Hak-im, Tae Pyong-yol, Yi Ul-sol, Kim Ki-nam and Kim Kwan-sop attended the dinner. Charge d'Affaires ad Interim He Zhangming of the Chinese Embassy was also present.

## Geng Biao Banquet Speech

SK220437 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Speech by Geng Biao, PRC minister of national defense, at 21 June banquet held at the PRC Embassy in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade O Chin-u, dear Korean comrades-in-arms and comrades: We are very pleased to see that today Comrade O Chin-u and other Korean comrades-in-arms have gathered here in response to our invitation to exchange farewell remarks with us. On behalf of the military delegation of our country, I first of all warmly welcome the comrades-in-arms present here and extend sincere gratitude to you.

Our military delegation of the People's Republic of China will leave your heroic country soon after winding up the friendly visit to the DPRK.

Since the first moment of our arrival in Pyongyang, we have received kind, grand and enthusiastic hospitality and heartfelt solicitude from our comrades-in-arms and have spent the days of our visit amid a friendly and happy atmosphere.

Despite his busy days, President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, received our delegation to bestow high honor upon us and had very cordial, friendly, instructive and useful talks with us.

Esteemed Comrade Kim Chong-il kindly gave instructions on the program of our delegation's visit and has shown solicitude to us.

Comrade O Chin-u and other comrade leading cadres of the Korean People's Army [KPA] accompanied us during the whole course of our tour and held talks with us. Both sides reached a complete unanimity of views on all problems discussed at the talks.

The International Affairs Department of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces conducted thorough and elaborate organizational work so as to make our visit a smooth one. All this represents a vivid expression of the great friendship between the parties, peoples and armies of the two countries.

On behalf of the Chinese military delegation, I once again express my heartfelt thanks to the KWP Central Committee.

We toured Pyongyang, the capital of Korea, Kaesong, Wonsan and other local areas, met with many officers and men of ground, naval and air force units of the [KPA] and the military university and had cordial conversations with them.

Everywhere we went, we saw virile stamina, great changes taking place day by day under a grand far-sighted plan, daily bettering of the people's lives, good public order and a high standard of morality, which has become a social trait. In every place in Korea, green mountains and clean water decorate the earth like a picture. Rivers and mountains are very beautiful.

The Korean people have nursed a beautiful flower of socialist modernization by the sweat of their brows. You have made constant efforts and have put forward just and reasonable proposals for defending national independence and national sovereignty and for reunifying the country at an early date. Thus, you have enjoyed support from the peace-loving people of the world.

We saw that the heroic KPA is a powerful revolutionary army worthy of the name, which is in high spirits as the main force for defending and building the country and which is well trained and versed in military technology and is vigilantly guarding the northern half of the republic.

We have obtained much precious experience from your successes, which strike the people with admiration. The miraculous and tremendous successes registered by the KPA under the leadership of President Kim Il-song will shine like the sun and the moon and be everlasting like rivers and mountains.

We warmly congratulate all victories attained by the Korean people and wholeheartedly wish you a more shining victory in your future revolutionary cause.

Comrades-in-arms and comrades, our two countries of China and Korea, linked by rivers and mountains, are in the same relationship as lips and teeth. The traditional relations of friendship between our two peoples and armies are deep rooted.

The friendship between our two countries was sealed in blood in protracted anti-imperialist struggles. Rain or shine, we have advanced in the same boat, supporting each other. There may be still rain and storm in our advance in the future. The present international situation demands that we advance shoulder to shoulder in the same boat, helping each other. This is the common desire of the peoples of China and Korea. We will make constant efforts for this. We will resolutely support till final victory the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Though it was brief, the visit of our delegation to your country has left us with a beautiful and deep impression. Through the visit we once again felt the deep and thick emotion of friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries of China and Korea.

We came to Korea with the emotion of friendship and we will return home, cherishing the emotion of friendship of the Korean people and the Korean People's Army toward the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

In conclusion, hoping that the great friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples and armies will be as eternal as the Amnok River, I propose a toast to the health and longevity of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people, to the health of Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il, to the health of Comrade O Chin-u and to health of the Korean comrades-in-arms and comrades present here.

#### O Chin-u Banquet Speech

For a Pyongyang Domestic Service account of DPRK Defense Minister O Chin-u's speech at the banquet hosted by visiting Defense Minister Geng Biao on 21 June, see the North Korea section of the 22 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

#### Delegation Departs DPRK

OW220820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 22 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese military delegation led by Geng Biao and deputy Leader Liang Biye left here for home this morning after concluding an official goodwill visit to Korea.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Korean leaders O Chin-u, So Chol, Paek Hak-im and leading members of the departments concerned, as well as high-ranking officers of the People's Army.



At the airport, Geng Biao, accompanied by O Chin-u, general of the Korean People's Army, reviewed a guard of honour of the three armed services, and then waved farewell to thousands of well-wishers who had come to see the delegation off.

#### Met in Beijing

OW220844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese military delegation arrived here by air today from a goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation is led by Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, standing committee member of the C.C.P. Central Committee's Military Commission, state councillor and minister of national defense. The deputy leader is Liang Biye, member of the C.C.P. Central Committee and deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and secretary general of the C.C.P. Central Committee's Military Commission, and leading members of the International Liaison Department of the C.C.P. Central Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the P.L.A. general departments and various services.

Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, was also present at the airport.

Geng Biao told the ambassador of the hospitality the delegation was accorded in Korea, making the visit a complete success. "We brought the friendship of the Chinese people and Armed Forces to Korea and come back with the friendship of the Korean people and Armed Forces to China," Geng Biao said. Ambassador Chon Myong-su congratulated the delegation on its success.

TWELVE VIETNAMESE PRISONERS RELEASED 21 JUN

OW211452 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1316 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Pingxiang, 21 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government released 12 Vietnamese prisoners this morning, including Nong Van Cam and Nguyen Thanh Sang.

Vietnamese armed personnel Nong Van Cam and Vuong Quang Binh were captured by Chinese border guards when they illegally infiltrated into Chinese territory in Yunnan Province to carry out sabotage activities. Ten people, including Nguyen Thanh Sang, were captured by Chinese naval units when they intruded into Chinese territorial waters near the Xisha Islands to carry out reconnaissance activities.

During interrogation by the department concerned in China, all of them confessed that they were instructed by the Vietnamese authorities to intrude into Chinese territory and China's territorial waters to carry out illegal activities against China. At the same time, they admitted their errors.

The Chinese side released 12 Vietnamese prisoners, including Nong Van Cam, at the zero kilometer point from China's Yuyi Pass to Vietnam's Dong Dang Highway.

This morning 32 border inhabitants, fishermen and children who were illegally arrested and detained by the Vietnamese side were released to return to China.

JI PENGFEI MEETS KAMPUCHEA'S IENG SARY

OW211528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and feted Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, and his party here this evening. They had a cordial and friendly talk.

Present were Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry, and Pech Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China.

Ieng Sary and his party arrived here last night on his way home after attending the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament.

THAI GENERAL, DELEGATION MEET OFFICIALSJi Pengfei Meeting

OW211652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial conversation here today with General Samran Patayakul, privy councillor of Thailand, Mrs. Samran, and their party. The Thai ambassador to China, Koson Sinthuanon, was present.

Hao Deqing Meeting

OW201237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, today met and had a cordial and friendly talk with General Samran Patayakul, privy councillor of Thailand, and General Bulrit Dardarananda, deputy chief of staff of the Royal Thai Armed Forces of the Ministry of Defence.

The Thai guests arrived here yesterday from Chengdu for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the institute.



PAPER REVIEWS SUZUKI'S 'FIVE PACIFIC PRINCIPLES'

HK211135 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 82 p 6

["Newsletter From Japan" by correspondent Chen Bowei [7115 3124 1795]: "Premier Suzuki Advocates 'Five Pacific Principles'"]

[Text] After attending the recent 7-nation Western summit and the UN special session on disarmament, Prime Minister Suzuki of Japan visited the two Latin American countries of Peru and Brazil. On his way home via Hawaii, he made a speech at the "East-West Center" of Honolulu University on 16 June entitled "Advent of the Pacific Era," in which he advocated five principles for cooperation in the Pacific region.

Suzuki said that "because of the rapid development of means of communications supported by scientific and technical progress in recent years, the isolation created by distance has already become a thing of the past for the nationals of various Pacific nations. In spite of the political, economic and cultural diversifications in various countries of the Pacific region, the time for the strengthening of mutual reliance and understanding has been expedited. We are now at the historical moment of the meeting and integrating of various cultures in the Pacific region." This is the "birth of a newly conceived as well as creative and vigorous civilization" and "the beginning of a 'Pacific era' for opening up the way to the 21st century."

Suzuki pointed out that because of the rich manpower resources in the Pacific region, its gross national product already occupies a fairly important position in the world. Recently, the Pacific "has been regarded as a treasure house of limitless resources." For the sake of fully unearthing the tremendous potentials of this region, all countries of this region must cooperate with one mind.

The five principles for achieving "Pacific cooperation" advocated by him are: The Pacific must be a "peaceful ocean", a "free ocean", a "diversified ocean", a "reciprocal ocean" and an "open ocean".

The concept of "Pacific cooperation" cannot be described as something new either in Japan or in the international community. The deceased Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira in 1979 put forward a concept of "Pacific basin cooperation" and commissioned 23 scholars and experts to organize a brain trust for the study of this question. In November 1979, after more than 8 months of study, Ohira's brain trust made a preliminary report. In May 1980, they submitted a formal report which was officially published in August the same year. The "five principles of Pacific cooperation" advocated by Suzuki at present can be said to be the carrying forward and development of Ohira's concept.

In discussing the question of a "peaceful ocean," Suzuki made an analysis of the current situation in the Pacific region. He said that as an advanced industrial country of the Pacific region, Japan has become highly developed and "established an unshakable relationship with the United States. This region has certain "important and stable forces." At the same time he also pointed out that the Soviet Union has all along been strengthening its military forces in Asia and the Far East, stepping up its military preparations in Japan's intrinsic northern territories and increasing its activities in the waters around Japan. War continues in the Indochina Peninsula and confrontation continues in the Korean Peninsula. These are factors responsible for the tension in the Pacific region. He hoped that through the efforts of the parties concerned, the disputes will be peacefully resolved and the confrontation will be alleviated. Japan is willing to cooperate with other countries and will also make its own contributions.

The "Pacific cooperation" advocated by Suzuki covers many fields, such as the exchange of men and materials, transfer of technology, promotion of investment, upgrading of industry and strengthening of economic system between various countries.

He also emphasized increasing mutual understanding and overcoming misunderstanding caused by the "diversified value outlook." He stressed that cooperation is not for unilateral benefit but "mutual advantage," and that "Pacific cooperation" is not collective exclusiveness but "mutual ties through the development of the region and the peace and prosperity of the world."

In his speech, Prime Minister Suzuki again expressed the importance attached by Japan to the Pacific region. Needless to say, to Japan, which is industrially highly developed but lacking in resources, the vast markets and rich resources of the Pacific region are of important significance. Since the 1960's, people in Japan have been talking about the "Pacific economic circle" and the "Pacific community." Professor Kiyoshi Kojima, a Japanese scholar, had advanced the concept of "Pacific economic circle" as far back as 1969. Following the buildup of Japan's economic strength, the Japanese political, economic and academic circles have attached increasing importance to the cooperation of the Pacific region and also advocated that Japan must play an important role in it. For many years, all previous Japanese prime ministers had made it a rule to visit the ASEAN countries, and visits of the Japanese prime minister and people of the political circles to the Pacific region and other countries are on the increase. Most of the Japanese Government's foreign aid has been used in the Asian and Pacific region. Japan is not only maintaining close ties and developing cooperation with the ASEAN countries, but in recent years, it has also been providing economic and technical aid to some of the newly independent island countries of the South Pacific. Japan has sent "youth cooperation teams" to Western Samoa and Tonga. Japan has also accepted more than 300 students from Fiji, Samoa and Tonga. All this explains how active Japan has been in developing relations with various countries of the Pacific region.

On 18 June, all the major newspapers in Tokyo published an editorial on Suzuki's Honolulu speech. Some said that he used too many "beautiful phrases" in his speech, and the important question is, what Japan should do. A few reminded him that in the "Pacific cooperation," Japan should devote itself to promoting economic and cultural exchanges in the manner of Ohira's concept and avoid "political involvement." It must uphold the principle of "mutual benefit" and must not do things that will arouse the suspicion of various countries. It can be seen that the attitude of various newspapers is in agreement with the five principles advocated by Suzuki.

#### CHEN MUHUA MEETS PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL DELEGATION

OW211656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here today with a goodwill delegation from the Philippine Government financial institution led by Jaime C. Laya, governor of the Central Bank of the Philippines.

Chen Muhua expressed her satisfaction with the development of friendship between China and the Philippines in recent years.

She said "China has attached great importance to developing economic and financial relations and trade with the Philippines."

Laya said the Philippine financial institutions would continue to promote economic relations and trade between the two countries.

Present were Zhu Tianshun, vice-president of the People's Bank of China, and Fortunato U. Abat, Philippine ambassador to China.

The delegation arrived June 19 at the invitation of the People's Bank of China.

RENMIN RIBAO MARKS DIMITROV BIRTH CENTENNIAL

HK181001 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jun 82 p 7

[Article by Zhu Zhaoshun [2612 0340 7311]: "March Forward Until Communism Triumphs Completely"]

[Text] Georgi Dimitrov, great leader of the Bulgarian people and celebrated activist of the international communist movement, will always be a source of pride to the people of Bulgaria. To commemorate this great communist fighter, the Bulgarian people have built two separate museums, one at his birthplace in the village of Kovachevtsi and the other at his former home in Sofia, in his honor. The fascist archvillain Hitler engineered the "Reichstag fire" in 1933 and accused Dimitrov of the crime. The Parliament building in Leipzig, where Dimitrov in former years indignantly denounced the fascists, has now also become a museum named after this revolutionary.

Dimitrov's Birthplace

Kovachevtsi is a barren mountain village 50 km southwest of Sofia. In the latter part of the 19th century, a group of Macedonians fled their homeland to escape the devastation of war and built a settlement there. The great proletarian leader was born there on 18 June 1882. Driving into the village, one can see a network of roads and row upon row of houses. The village also has a cultural center, hotels, a post office, restaurants and cafes, and a stadium.

The Dimitrov museum is situated in a spacious square. It is an imposing building with a huge statue of Dimitrov in front of the door. Nearby is a simple wooden house enclosed by a low wall. This is the place where Dimitrov was born. Although the house has been repaired several times, it nevertheless still retains its original form. What catches the eye is a bronze statue of Dimitrov's mother in the courtyard of the house. His mother was a kindly, hardworking and resolute woman, a revolutionary mother. Of the six children she gave birth to, three dedicated their lives to the revolution. The weather-beaten features of this revolutionary mother and the expression in her eyes that was filled with hope vividly expressed a lifetime of frustrations and the fervent hope she placed on her children and the future. The museum displays a vast quantity of Dimitrov's revolutionary documents and pictures which vividly reproduce the glorious lifetime of this revolutionary of the proletariat.

Dimitrov's Former Home in Sofia

In 1888, Dimirtov moved with his family to Sofia and lived in an ordinary tenement house on (Ao-bo-er-qin-si-ka) [1159 3134 1422 3830 2448 0595] Street. Dimitrov stayed there for a total of 35 years. After the victory of the revolution, the building became a museum named after him. It was in this house that Dimitrov grew up and began his early revolutionary activities. He became a printer at the age of 12. He joined the party organization and took the revolutionary road when he was barely 20. In this impoverished household, Dimitrov's only wealth was his books. The 3,000 volumes there reflected his profound knowledge and rich spiritual world. In the display room behind his former home, some 40,000 valuable documents are on display. They consist of the documents he drafted, letters, as well as photographs, negatives and various personal articles. The furniture he used during his stay in other places is also there. The display room also holds a collection of 1,500 books from his stay in Russia. In the glass show case, the various medals and decorations awarded to Dimitrov emit a dazzling radiance. On the walls, countless pictures show Dimitrov's extensive activities in the international communist movement, his heroic exploits in organizing and leading the Bulgarian people in their antifascist struggle and his enormous contributions in the work of leading the party and state after the victory of the revolution.

### The Dimitrov Museum in Leipzig

In the dark days of 1933, the session held by the Reich court of Leipzig to judge the sensational "Reichstag fire case" was affecting the popular feelings of millions of people throughout the world. At that time Dimitrov, a staunch communist and member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, was facing the despotic power of the fascist gangsters. With amazing courage and eloquent logic, he denounced the fascist "new order" of Hitler's Germany and exposed the sinister motive behind the arson case engineered by them to the whole world. He openly declared: "As a communist who stands accused, I must defend my political honor, the honor of a revolutionary. I must defend my communist ideology, my ideals..."

The Leipzig trial was a record of ignominious defeat for such archvillains as Hitler, Goering and their ilk. Upon entering the museum, people seem to feel the awe-inspiring righteousness of this innocent communist who had to face trial, and to see the soul-stirring struggle between the two worlds.

The models of the museum have accurately reproduced the secret hiding place of Dimitrov in Berlin and the cell where he was ruthlessly imprisoned. At the entrance of the prison is a small showcase displaying the books he read during his detention. These include the works of Shakespeare, Goethe and Schiller. At the same time, he also read some of the works by the fascists. He studied the enemy in order to triumph over them on the battlefield.

Newspapers of various countries reflecting violent repercussions of world opinion regarding this sordid trial and strong appeals demanding Dimitrov's acquittal are displayed here. The museum has also carefully collected hundreds of memoirs written by Dimitrov's contemporaries, photographs and personal articles, and the dispatches and reports by progressive reporters who covered the trial are also carefully preserved. Visitors can listen to actual recordings of the trial and hear Dimitrov righteously making his final presentation. The "trial" ended in a triumph for Dimitrov. Today, people seem to still hear his resonant voice: "The wheel of history is moving forward and forward until communism triumphs completely."

### STUDENT WORKERS DELEGATION VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

OW170832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 16 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese university student union workers delegation concluded its visit to Yugoslavia and left here for home this evening.

Head of the delegation and chairman of the All-China Students Federation Lin Yanzhi told newsmen: "During the visit, we were given warm hospitality by our young Yugoslav friends. Their frankness, sincerity and friendship left us with a deep impression."

The Chinese delegation, first of its kind to visit Yugoslavia in the past 20 years, visited the Republic of Macedonia, Belgrade city and Kosovo Autonomous Province. It also visited a base where students carry out manual labor, and exchanged experience with Yugoslav friends. The delegation arrived here on June 6.



'POLITICAL SOLUTION' TO LEBANON PROBLEM SCORED

HK200844 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by An Guozhang [1344 0948 4545]: "The So-Called 'Political Solution' of the Lebanon Problem"]

[Text] While world public opinion is strongly demanding that Israel immediately withdraw from Lebanon, Israeli Prime Minister Begin has visited Washington. People worry that Israel and the United States are consulting again to coordinate new actions.

World public opinion generally holds that the large-scale Israeli invasion of Lebanon was a long-premediated plan and that the invasion was carried out under the auspices of the United States. Israeli Defense Minister Sharon openly admitted that the Americans knew about this invasion beforehand. Furthermore, the United States brazenly vetoed the UN Security Council's resolution calling on Israel to stop its invasion and immediately withdraw from Lebanon. It declared that it would not apply sanctions against the Israeli aggressive acts. Therefore, people's worries are not groundless.

Up to now, all countries in the world, except the United States, that have made their positions known have explicitly demanded that Israel immediately withdraw from Lebanon. However, by relying on their military superiority and the fait accompli as a result of the armed invasion, the Israeli authorities obstinately insist on disarming the PLO and establishing a "security zone" 40 km wide in southern Lebanon. They have demanded that Syria withdraw its troops and missiles from Lebanon. They have also claimed that they will not pull out their troops unless they attain their objectives.

The Israeli authorities are aggressors and their aggressor troops have devastated nearly a third of Lebanon's territory and leveled a great number of cities and towns, with the result that tens of thousands of people died unnatural deaths and 700,000 peaceful residents lost their home villages. They should have been punished and sanctioned for their monstrous crimes. What right have they to talk about conditions for troop withdrawal? However, the arrogant conditions put forth by Begin have in turn revealed the purposes of the large-scale Israeli invasion:

1. Thoroughly destroy the bases and command centers of the PLO in Lebanon and completely eliminate the Palestinian armed forces so that the Palestinian people will yield and give up the Palestinian national liberation cause.
2. Deal blows at the forces in Lebanon that support the Palestinian liberation struggle, prop up the pro-Israeli forces and compel Syria to withdraw its troops from Lebanon to create conditions that will affect the political situation in Lebanon, or set up a so-called "security zone" for the purpose of creating a country within a country to dismember Lebanon.
3. Further split the Arab states, and sabotage their conciliatory tendencies and efforts to restore unity with Egypt.

The PLO has explicitly made clear their attitude toward the unreasonable demands of Israel. The Palestinian people are determined to continue to resist the Israeli aggression and they will never surrender. The director of the Political Department of the PLO, Qaddumi, said that, wherever their bases are set up, they would continue to fight against Israel. The Syrians have also rejected the peremptory demands of Israel and pointed out that the stationing of Syrian troops in Lebanon is based on the collective decision of the Arab states and is approved by the lawful government of Lebanon. The Lebanese Government has strongly demanded that Israel promptly and unconditionally withdraw its aggressor troops.

However, it is reported that Habib, the U.S. presidential envoy, who is engaged in a shuttle in the Middle East, has put forth a plan for "political solution." The contents of this plan are: "strengthening of the Lebanese Government"; disarming of the PLO so that it will become a political organization only; withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon; stationing of multinational troops in the southern part of Lebanon and establishment of a demilitarized zone in the same area in exchange for the lifting of the Israel troops' encirclement of Beirut and withdrawal from Lebanon.

It is obvious that this solution is aimed at eliminating or weakening the just struggle of the Palestinian people and is beneficial to Israel. Just as some Arab sources have said, the present situation is characterized by the coordination of the U.S. diplomacy and Israeli big guns. At present, the Palestinian people are undergoing a severe trial. However, the PLO, which has carried out numerous struggles and is rich in experience in this respect, will, under the new situation, lead the Palestinian people to crush the plots of the Israeli expansionists and persist in their struggle until victory is assured.

#### WAN LI MEETS EGYPTIAN JOURNALISTS DELEGATION

OW181330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li told an Egyptian journalists' delegation here today China's economic policy of opening to the outside world will not change now that the country's central task has been shifted onto economic construction. Vice-Premier Wan, who met the delegation this afternoon, explained the basic principles of this policy as following:

-- China adheres to the policy of self-reliance as the main factor. The nation imports advanced technologies from foreign countries to increase China's ability of self-reliance and develop its economy.

-- China stands for enhancing economic, trade and scientific and technological cooperation with foreign countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

-- With regard to foreign influences that are incompatible with China's conditions and social and moral values, the nation will resist them by educating the people and raising their consciousness.

Wan said: "China has conducted economic and technological cooperation with developed countries. We all the more wish to enhance, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, friendly cooperation in the economic and trade fields with developing countries."

Salah Galal, leader of the delegation and president of the Egyptian Journalists' Union, thanked the vice-premier for his meeting and his answering of their questions.

Wan said that both China and Egypt are developing countries. "Although the two countries are far away from each other, they share good cooperation." He said: "We are looking forward to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's visit to China." He said he hoped the people and journalists of the two countries will strengthen exchanges and contribute to developing Sino-Egyptian friendship.

Present at the meeting were Zeng Tao, executive chairman of the All-China Journalists' Association, and Khairi Nayel Ahmed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Egyptian Embassy here. The Egyptian delegation arrived here June 14. Zeng gave a banquet for the guests June 15.

#### ZHAO ZIYANG GREETES NEW MAURITIUS PRIME MINISTER

OW191919 Beijing in English to East and South Africa 1700 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang sent a message on Thursday to His Excellency Aneerood Jugnauth, extending warm congratulation on his assumption of the office of prime minister of Mauritius. The message said: China and Mauritius are friendly countries. Our friendship has a solid foundation. I am convinced that through the joint efforts of the two governments and people the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Mauritius will surely grow stronger and develop further. May Mauritius enjoy prosperity and its people well-being.



DENG XIAOPING ON CPPCC CONSTITUTION REVISION

OW220556 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The second plenary meeting of the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee opened this morning at the CPPCC Auditorium. Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee, presided over the meeting and made a speech.

Deng Xiaoping said: One year and 9 months have elapsed since the first plenary meeting was held on 29 September 1980. During this period, the Secretariat of the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee has done a great deal of work. By sending out letters, holding discussions, dispatching investigation groups and by other means, it has solicited extensive opinions from all the members of the CPPCC National Committee and from the local CPPCC committees. Based on the opinions put forward and the resolution on the guidelines of the draft revised PRC constitution published by the Fifth NPC Standing Committee on 26 April 1982, the Secretariat carried out serious studies and discussions and worked out a discussion text of the draft revised CPPCC constitution. This discussion text is now submitted to the second plenary meeting for examination and approval. All fellow committee members are invited to fully express their views to change and make it better.

Deng Xiaoping said: After the discussion text of the draft revised CPPCC constitution is examined and approved by this meeting, it will be submitted to the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee. The Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee will then adopt a resolution to pass it on to all the members of the CPPCC National Committee and to local CPPCC committees at various levels for discussion. Based on opinions advanced through the discussions, the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee will make further revisions and then submit the draft to the Fifth Plenary Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee for examination and approval.

The CPPCC constitution was adopted at the First Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee in March 1978. The constitution played a positive role in the work to restore and rebuild the CPPCC. However, limited by the historical conditions at that time, some parts of the constitution contained obvious mistakes, and some articles could no longer meet the requirements of the developing new situation.

In view of this, on 12 September 1980, the Third Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee adopted a resolution on revising the CPPCC constitution and set up the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee. On 29 September 1980, the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee held its first plenary meeting.

At today's meeting, on behalf of the Secretariat, Liu Ningyi, secretary general of the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee, made a report to the committee members on the work done in the past year and more. He also gave some explanations of the draft revised CPPCC constitution.

Liu Lantao and Hu Juewen, vice chairmen of the CPPCC Constitution Revision Committee, attended today's meeting.

The meeting will begin panel discussions tomorrow.

RENMIN RIBAO ON STRENGTHENING CPPCC'S ROLE

HK181100 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 82 p 33

[Article by Cheng Siyuan [4453 1895 6678]: "Realistically Give Full Play to the CPPCC's Role"]

[Text] Editor's note: On 15 June, the various democratic parties and groups and nonparty personages of the CPPCC held a special discussion on the relevant provisions in the draft of the revised constitution about the CPPCC. Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC, presided over the forum. The following are the excerpts of a speech by Cheng Siyuan, member of the CPPCC Standing Committee and a nonparty personage. [end of editor's note]

About the position and role of the CPPCC, the preamble of the constitution uses the word "important" in three places. The CPPCC is "an important organization in the united front;" it played an important role in history in the past;" in the future, it "will further give full play to its important role."

Since the promulgation of the Constitution in 1954, the CPPCC has played a positive role in uniting the people, establishing ties with the masses, discussing important national issues and in putting forth criticisms and suggestions concerning government work. All these are tried and true practices of long standing and should be incorporated in the constitution.

I suggest that the constitution describe the position and role of the CPPCC more clearly. Why?

1. This is a regional demand. Not long ago, I visited Liaoning. The provincial CPPCC in its work report said: "The CPPCC is still an important organization of the state, but many people still have not understood and accepted this ideologically. It is held that the CPPCC is only a supplement and a base for organizing people and counts for nothing." The comrades of the provincial CPPCC hoped that things would be made more clear about the nature, functions and work of the CPPCC in the new era.

2. This is the demand of our era. In the CPPCC there are a large number of experts and celebrities. Their views are quite authoritative. Since the CPPCC resumed its activities in 1978, it has done large amounts of remarkable work such as: creating public opinion for the reversal of verdicts of people connected with the Tiananmen incident; all the efforts devoted to protecting cultural relics and the ecological balance; sponsoring the "forum on economic problems," "forum on science and technology" and many other report meetings, with very satisfactory results achieved; investigating the problem of errant youths and adolescents and putting forth the "comprehensive treatment" suggestion, with great results. All this shows that the CPPCC is capable of performing still greater tasks.

I suggest that we avail ourselves of this rare opportunity of revising the constitution to reform and strengthen the national system. The CCP Central Committee is in charge of important policies and guidelines and cannot pay much attention to concrete matters about government work. This calls for strengthening the organization of the CPPCC and its authority and work. Meanwhile, it is suggested that the CPPCC be confirmed as an important organization of our country in consolidating and expanding the united front. The CPPCC must participate in discussing important national policies and guidelines and put forth criticisms and suggestions concerning government work. In this way, we can achieve results in strengthening the national system.

#### FLOOD PEAKS OCCUR ALONG CHANG JIANG TRIBUTARIES

OW211434 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0734 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Wuhan, 21 Jun (XINHUA) -- Continuous torrential rainfalls have hit Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan and other provinces in the middle reaches of the Chang Jiang. Water levels are rising rapidly and flood peaks have occurred on some tributaries. Armymen and civilians along the river are strengthening flood prevention measures.

According to a report, flood peaks have already occurred on the Gan Jiang and Fu He in the Poyang Lake water system in Jiangxi. The water levels of the Xiang Jiang and Yuan Jiang have risen rapidly. The flood peak on the Xiang Jiang has already reached 38.35 meters, which is close to the highest water level in history. From 19 June, heavy rainfalls have been registered in areas along the Chang Jiang in Hubei. A department concerned has forecast that this year's first flood peak will appear on the Chang Jiang at Wuhan in the next few days.

At present, flood prevention commands in various provinces and municipalities in the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang are engaged in flood prevention work. The broad masses of cadres and people are vigilantly paying attention to any change in the rain and flood situation.

#### BEIJING MEETING ON ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION HELD

OW200244 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jun (XINHUA) -- A meeting on exchanging experience in enterprise consolidation was held in Beijing on 19 June. The departments concerned under the State Council attended the meeting.

A responsible person of the State Economic Commission pointed out in his speech at the meeting: Enterprise consolidation has been unfolded in an all-round way. At present, we should particularly pay attention to adhering to high standards and setting strict demands. We should avoid low standards and the substitution of inferior things for superior ones. We should absolutely never undertake the enterprise consolidation perfunctorily.

At present, the consolidation has been generally unfolded among the first group of enterprises selected by various localities and departments. After 2 or 3 months of work, many enterprises have entered the stage of substantive consolidation. In the regions where rapid progress has been made, the consolidation has yielded preliminary results.

The responsible person of the State Economic Commission delivered his speech after he listened to reports on the relevant situation and experience of some provinces and municipalities at the meeting.

He said the current enterprise consolidation is consolidation of a constructive nature with many contents and strict demands. While the consolidation is being deepened at present, we should particularly lay the stress on practical results and uphold high standards. Comrades leading this enterprise consolidation in various departments and localities must keep these aims very clear in their minds in order to provide proper guidance. At the same time, they should formulate without delay concrete criteria for the enterprise consolidation and for "six-good enterprises." The enterprise consolidation should be done quickly, but quality is even more important than speed. We must consolidate enterprises well according to the demands set by the central authorities.

The responsible person of the State Economic Commission also said: During the all-round consolidation, enterprises should concentrate on consolidation and include everything in the consolidation. At present, all departments are assigning work to lower level units and emphasizing the importance of their work. Enterprises, like needles that have to take thousands of threads, have a tough job to do. Therefore, they must concentrate on the consolidation.

The responsible person of the State Economic Commission announced at the meeting: In order to further strengthen the leadership over enterprise consolidation, the State Council has approved the establishment of a national leading group for enterprise consolidation. The group will conduct an overall study of the enterprise consolidation plan, sum up and exchange the experience in enterprise consolidation and study and solve major problems and policy problems in the course of the consolidation.

#### RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES OBTAINING FIRSTHAND DATA

HK190324 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Obtain Firsthand Data"]

[Text] To do economic work well, we must pay particular attention to obtaining firsthand data. This is a very important problem. It should arouse the attention of leading cadres of economic departments at all levels.



To do economic work well, we must pay attention to many problems. With regard to work methods, the most important thing is that we must obtain firsthand data. If we refuse to conduct penetrating investigations and studies and get firsthand data, but instead make hasty decisions on problems by relying on subjective will or secondhand or third-hand information, we can hardly avoid suffering setbacks, which in the past have been many. Lessons learned are painful.

Experience in economic work in the past several years shows that some matters have been handled well with good and quick results because the relevant leadership organ has obtained firsthand data. For example, the accumulation of stocks at coastal ports is a longstanding, knotty problem. Involved are not only problems concerning loading and unloading, railroads, foreign trade and customshouses, and so forth, but also problems of owners who fail to take delivery of goods in time. Between March and April last year, leading comrades of the State Council made an on-the-spot investigation and ascertained actual conditions. Problems were solved on the spot and very quick results achieved. Problems in economic construction are varied and complicated. For many years, numerous problems have piled up for various departments and various links in the economy. With the development of economic construction, new conditions and new problems have appeared. In coping with old or new problems, we must get hold of firsthand data and find the key to a solution.

Comrade Chen Yun has pointed out that in doing our work, we must devote more than 90 percent of our time to studying things and less than 10 percent to reaching a decision. If we want to do economic work well, we must follow this principle. We cannot spend the whole day handling paperwork and doing routine work. Instead, we must get deeply involved with realities and determine conditions. We must obtain firsthand data. There are many problems which are not abstract in nature or which deal with theory or principles, but ones which require us to go deep into reality to find a solution. Making an on-the-spot survey is the first step to be taken. Second, we must organize the parties concerned to join in studying how to find a solution. And third, we must make another inspection and then take action on the matter involved. If we follow these three steps in doing our work we can gradually enrich our knowledge and our experience. Our level of ability will also gradually improve and economic work will be handled increasingly better.

When confronted with problems, the leading comrades of some economic management organs are hesitant and indecisive. In doing things, they are likely to pass the buck. They talk a lot about theory, but are short on concrete measures. The main reason for this has to do with the lack of firsthand data and failure to ascertain actual conditions and failure to know the real problem. Of course, conditions vary with different areas. Economic work is also complicated. No economic department or management organ can obtain firsthand data on all matters. Drawing on secondhand or thirdhand data is unavoidable but necessary. However, the secondhand and thirdhand data supplied by lower levels must be analyzed and checked to determine if it is important enough and agrees with facts. If the problem involved is a serious one and the relevant data is not too reliable, we should appoint people to make investigations and obtain firsthand data directly. If we accept data readily without making an analysis, problems will crop up often. This not only causes a loss in our work but also makes us a laughingstock. For many years, in economic work we have relied on certain inaccurate data to formulate general and specific policies and to work out measures, and have often made mistakes in handling certain matters. This should be seriously noted. We must rectify and guard against such practices.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON ECONOMIC FORECASTING, POLICIES

HK190924 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Wu Jiapeli [3527 1367 1014]: "Economic Forecasting and Policy Analysis"]

[Text] Economic forecasting and policy analysis are two important correlated fields in the application of economic quantitative analysis. People often pay attention to the former and overlook the latter.

As a matter of fact, viewed from the trend of development, policy analysis will become more and more important. On the basis of the relative development of short-term forecasting, the importance of long-term forecasting has been realized by more and more people. Long-term forecasting usually refers to a kind of plan analysis on the possible growth of the economy and the ways for its actual growth. When the assumptions of these plans are in line with policies that may possibly be adopted in future, it actually becomes trend analysis which affects policies.

#### Should Our Country Develop Economic Forecasting and Policy Analysis and How To Develop Them.

Our country is a socialist country and we have a plan for the national economy. Is forecasting still necessary when we already have a plan? My answer is yes. If we say that a plan is an arrangement for future actions, forecasting is then a description of future events. With forecasting, we can make our plan better by reducing as many uncertain factors as possible and keeping it in line with surrounding conditions and possible changes. Besides, it is possible to forecast the results in implementing a plan. Forecasting is not contradictory to planning. It only helps make the latter more scientific. Statistics are used to check how a plan has been carried out, but forecasting assesses a plan before it is carried out. Forecasting is also helpful in making a decision. Forecasting provides information about the future as a reference for making a decision and increases our understanding about the future. Forecasting itself is a kind of analysis. It tells what results will be obtained under certain conditions and what results will be obtained under other specific conditions. It is needed in making any sound decision. When uncertain factors are unavoidable, the only way to make a good decision is to minimize as many of these uncertain factors as possible through appropriate forecasting. If one can project future progress through forecasting, like he knows the back of his hand he can certainly make a correct decision. On the contrary, if one does not make a forecast, he can only make a decision blindly.

"Economic forecasting is a product of the capitalist society. We should not use it." This is wrong! In fact, we sometimes make forecasts. We, for example, often say "the economic situation is changing for the better and will improve with each passing day." This is a qualitative forecast of the development of the economic situation. Undoubtedly this is a correct prediction of the development of the existing economic situation which is either not good or not very good, but it is not a quantitative prediction. What do "changing for the better" and "will improve with each passing day" imply quantitatively? This is not clear. Consequently, no quantitative assessment or accurate test of it can be made. Scientific forecasting is in no way wild guessing. After a certain period of time, a conclusion can be drawn upon valid evidence showing whether the forecast is correct or not and how great is the error. The economic forecast we are discussing is only to develop qualitative forecasting into testable quantitative forecasting, that is, to make an estimated calculation of possible future economic targets (or variables).

A forecast is used in order to find out about the future by studying the past. We can understand the future if we probe into the past. Surely there are inherent laws for things to develop from the past to the present and from the present to the future. Only if we discover and grasp the inherent laws governing the development of things can we raise the degree of accuracy. Therefore, it is not easy to make a forecast, and the forecast is not always correct. Similar to weather forecasting, it is more difficult to forecast economics than to forecast the weather because the will and activities of man are involved in the economic field.

The more important question is how economic forecasting should be developed in our country and what kind of an economic forecast should be developed. This needs separate discussion and research.

Stressing policy analysis is a fine tradition of our party and country. However, traditional policy analysis is meant to serve the formulation of policies and find out how policies are being implemented. Basically, it is also a qualitative study and its principal method is the method for ordinary investigation. The vigorous development of policy analysis in capitalist countries tells us that we should also carry out quantitative and applied policy analysis and policy analysis based on experience, and should analyze and assess the consequences and influence of policies and measures in macroeconomy, including consequences at present and in the future and direct and indirect influence. We should carefully carry out academic study on results of past economic policies and make macroscopic analysis and assessment on existing economic policy. This will provide necessary conditions for effectively improving and developing economic policies.

For quite a long time, people have regarded the analysis and assessment of economic policies as a "prohibited zone" in economic study. Some people think that economic policies are not objectives of study in economic science. Undoubtedly, to theoretical science, this is correct because what is studied in theoretical science is the theoretical basis for policies and not policies themselves. However, as far as applied science is concerned, it serves policymakers in their work and should be distinguished from theoretical science. In applied science, economic consequences of policies are objectively analyzed from another angle and policies are justly assessed. Some people think that we are prone to make mistakes in studying economic policies and that it is advisable to keep away from such study. It is wrong to adopt this attitude. People engaged in economic science should help those who lead the economy and the society. They can help them indirectly by raising their theoretical level and making clear the guiding ideology. More often than not, they have to provide them with useful views and practical suggestions. Economists should endeavor to develop various quantitative methods for analysis and assessment in order to help leaders find out various influences on society of the economic policies formulated and the mechanism which exerts such influence.

The contents of our policy analysis are entirely different from those in the capitalist countries, but this does not mean that their methods for policy analysis cannot be used for reference.

#### Several Questions Which We Should Pay Special Attention To At Present

1. Develop applied science and attach importance to the study of methods and methodology.

Economics should eventually serve economic practice, answer questions and solve problems in economic life and develop more effective ways to raise the level and increase the efficiency of economic work. A distinguishing feature of applied science is that it stresses the study of experience, that is, the statement of the existence of objective connections and laws is based on facts. This is conducive to carrying out deeper theoretical study and discovering scientific laws.

Marxist philosophy holds that methods (scientific methods) depend on the objective of study itself and reflect realistic objective laws. The condition for discovering objective laws is to use appropriate methods. In the field of science, the significance of methods for settling a question for study is no less than putting forth this question for study. A new method often leads to a new theory. Science is systematic knowledge and methods for acquiring knowledge. The progress of science is manifested in the continuous expansion of the range of answering questions and solving problems and also in the methods employed and the continuous rise of their effectiveness. Therefore, methods themselves are an important part of scientific research and should not be set against theory or excluded from objectives and science. Lenin drew our attention to the fact that "method is the consciousness of the form taken by the inner spontaneous movement of its content" (Lenin: "Conspectus of Hegel's Science of Logic," People's Publishing House, 1953 edition, p 43)



## 2. Strengthen economic quantitative analysis.

In order to develop economic science, we must endeavor to develop quantitative analysis while stressing qualitative analysis. Deepgoing quantitative analysis requires abundant materials, advanced instruments and numerous methods. In carrying out quantitative analysis, the establishment and utilization of models and their systems are indispensable. We must first make theoretical analysis of various factors, reveal the relations among them and use them as the basis for setting up models. Then we must make use of these models to gather and process material, calculate various data, compare different plans, find solutions and make selections. Finally, we must test our conclusions and give explanations. These are usual steps taken in economic quantitative analysis. In economic quantitative analysis, mathematical methods are not only a means for calculating figures but also a tool for logical analysis.

Electronic computers are used for high-speed accurate calculation as well as for processing large quantities of data and for simulated tests on economic questions.

There are limitations to any test and this is also true of economic quantitative analysis. We do not know how to process some questions quantitatively. This is an external limitation. To what extent we can carry out pure quantitative analysis is an internal limitation. Only when we understand limitations can we overcome them and further develop quantitative analysis. There are economic problems which have not yet been able to be processed quantitatively, but in principle, all economic problems can be processed quantitatively. With the development of scientific research and technological instruments, the scope of quantitative process will certainly be extended continuously.

## 3. Perfect economic policies and decisions and improve planning and forecasting.

One important orientation or aspect of economics in serving socialist economic practice in our country should be the study on economic decisions and economic forecasting while perfecting economic policies and improving planning.

A policy is in itself a particular decision, but not all decisions are policies. A policy is usually a decision made by the party and the government on a major event that involves the interests of the public, whereas a decision is usually made by administrative departments at various levels on a certain question. Correct decisions are the key to scientific management. Under normal conditions, the necessary steps for making a decision are: stating the problem to be solved and making clear the goal to attain, listing all activities and ways to deal with a situation which can actually replace one another, gathering material, and finding out the situation and trends concerned, making clear major uncertain factors and possible accidents, comparing the merits and setbacks of various feasible activities and ways to deal with a situation, and estimating possible results and expenses needed, and on this basis, selecting the most favorable plan of action for attaining the goal. Conscientiously following the steps for making a decision can help decisionmakers find new and better plans of action and make decisions which are affected by subjective judgment more scientific and suited to objective development. In making a decision, there are both certain and uncertain factors. There are also unknown factors. In making decisions, if there are uncertain factors, we need to make a forecast to avoid acting blindly.

Forecasting is not a plan; it is different from a plan. The question which forecasting explains is that under specific conditions, if no measures or actions are taken, what changes will occur. The question which a plan explains is what measures and actions should be taken to change the existing conditions and what arrangements should be made in order to attain the expected goal. However, there are things common between a forecast and a plan. Both are related to the future and pass judgment on future developments on the basis of an understanding of the past and the present. Judgment plays an important role. Forecasting is an art and science. Its accuracy depends on the skills of those who make forecasts in using material, selecting methods and putting forth assumptions. It depends even more on better models, reliable material and advanced mathematical technology.

It is very harmful to improving planning if forecasting is set against planning. The idea that forecasting is not necessary since plans are worked out and implemented in a socialist society at least overlooks that there are bound to be uncertain factors in the process of formulating and implementing a plan in a socialist country. In formulating a plan, it is necessary to take forecasting as a reference in order to decide whether or not corresponding actions should be taken and to estimate what results will be obtained in implementing the plan and what other side effects may occur. In this way, we can really know how things stand. Forecasting can help reduce uncertain factors and minimize as much as possible our ignorance of the future. Planning workers and decision-makers can use the results of a forecast to stay with that which is good and to avoid that which is bad in future development and to meet the expected goal in keeping with changing economic environment and conditions. Only if planning and forecasting are well integrated can the work of planning be improved.

BAN YUE TAN CITES LI DA ON LIU BOCHENG'S SKILLS

HK210510 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0825 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In connection with the publication of the book "Reminiscences on Liu Bocheng's Military Skill," Li Da, who for a long time was the chief of staff of the troops commanded by Liu Bocheng and Deng Xiaoping, explained to BAN YUE TAN's reporter some characteristics of Liu Bocheng's military skills. A report of the reporter's interview with Li Da is published in the 12th issue of this journal.

Liu Bocheng is a famous marshal of China. He is now more than 90 years old. In the past, he was successively appointed to the posts of chief of staff of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission, chief of staff of the General Headquarters of the Central Red Army, president of the Red Army University, commander of No 129 Division of the Eighth Route Army, commander in chief of the Second Field Army of the PLA and vice chairman of the National Defense Committee. Several of China's military specialists have published many articles on Liu Bocheng's military achievements and the book "Reminiscences on Liu Bocheng's Military Skill" is a collection of these articles.

Li Da said that Liu Bocheng's military theory and art of commanding troops was highly evaluated by Chairman Mao, General Commander in Chief Zhu, Chen Yi, Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian and other older generation proletarian revolutionaries and strategists. General Commander in Chief Zhu said: "He (Liu Bocheng) is not only a brave, skilled and resourceful commander, but also a man who has made great attainments in military theory and who has achieved many good results in developing military theory."

Li Da said that Liu was very familiar with and very well versed in using Mao Zedong's military thinking. Liu Bocheng once said that Mao Zedong's military theory is the military theory of a small and weak force of the people defeating a strong enemy armed with modern equipment. Mao Zedong's military thinking attaches special importance to "mobility." Liu Bocheng pointed out: "Increasing our mobility, finding the enemy's weak points or leading the enemy to commit mistakes so as to expose some weak points, and then exploiting these weak points to launch sudden attacks on the enemy in a planned manner is the most effective way of taking the initiative into our hands and defeating the enemy." Later, he further developed the theory in those words and said: "Generally speaking, tactically, if the weak point is being attacked, a strong force will be put into a weak position. Conversely, if the strong point is being attacked, a weak force will be put into a strong position. Therefore, in deploying our army, we should use a small number of troops to pin down other parts of the enemy forces in order to deploy a strong force both in number and in quality to attack the enemy at its weakest point."

Liu Bocheng is very well versed in handling the dialectical relationships between being strong and being weak, between concentrating and scattering the force and between wiping the enemy out and wearing down the enemy's strength. He pointed out: "We should use a weak force to wear down the strength of the enemy's strong force while using a strong force to wipe out the enemy's weak force, and we should use our scattered force to wear down the strength of the enemy's concentrated force while using our concentrated forces to wipe out the enemy's scattered forces. These words mean that using our weak force to wear down the strength of the enemy's strong force is aimed at using our strong force to wipe out the weak force of the enemy, and that using our scattered force to wear down the strength of the concentrated force of the enemy is aimed at using our concentrated force to wipe out the scattered force of the enemy."

Li Da unnumbered Liu Bocheng's achievements in developing the art of war. For example: "Dividing our force into two parts, using the first part to draw the enemy's ambush and the second part to wipe out the ambush force when the ambush force attacks the first part of the force." Other examples are "attacking where the enemy will surely send a rescue force in order to wipe out the rescue force and attacking where the enemy will surely retreat in order to wipe it out when it is retreating;" "wiping out a part of the enemy first and leaving the rest of the enemy to be dealt with later;" "attacking a part of the enemy in order to induce all the enemy force to come out to rescue that part of the enemy and then selecting a weak part of the enemy and wiping it out in isolation, thus dividing the enemy up and wiping it out one part after another;" "leaving a break in the ring of encirclement when surrounding the enemy and deploying an ambush near the break in the circle in order to wipe out the enemy when it makes a breakthrough at this point;" "deploying some of the troops to attack the head and tail of the enemy's line and deploying some of our troops to cut the enemy into two in order to completely wipe out the enemy;" and "taking away fuel from under the pot." All these are discussed and studied in "Reminiscences on Liu Bocheng's Military Skill."

#### CHINA DAILY REPORTS REVIVAL OF BUDDHISM

HK200044 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 20 Jun 82 p 3

[Report by CHINA DAILY reporter Li Xingjian: "Temples Reopened, Buddhism Revived"]

[Text] Many temples and monasteries in China are now open for public worship after being closed more than ten years during the "Cultural Revolution," Wang Xin, a council member of the Buddhist Association of China told a CHINA DAILY reporter.

Among the well-known Buddhist holy centres and temples repaired and reopened are those on the four most famous mountains in China; Mount Putuo in Zhejiang Province, Mount Jihua in Anhui, Mount Emei in Sichuan and Mount Wutai in Shanxi. All were badly damaged during the "Cultural Revolution."

According to Wang the famous Baima Temple (the White House Temple) in Luoyang, Henan Province, which an old legend describes as the first temple built in China, the Longhua Temple in Shanghai, the Lingyanshan Temple in Suzhou, the Lingyin Temple in Hangzhou and the Xingjiao and Xiangji Temples both in Xian, Shaanxi Province, have also reopened.

When asked about the role of the Buddhist Association of China, Wang Xin said local Buddhist associations have been set up in all the provinces and autonomous regions since the downfall of the gang of four. The mission of these associations is to help the government carry out national religious policy and to convey the believers' demands to the government, to train young monks, to organize research work and to conduct friendly exchanges with Buddhists in foreign countries.

In the past year, more than 1,700 foreigners were received by the Buddhist Association of China. "More young monks have to be trained," Wang said. Preparations for opening a nine-month training course in Nanjing for about 200 monks a year, starting 1983, are getting into full swing.



The first Chinese Buddhist Theological Institute founded in Beijing in 1956, was revived in 1980 after nearly 14-years' suspension. With its affiliated school in Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, the institute has now trained about 80 young monks.

More Buddhist theological institutes are to be set up in Nanjing, Qinghai, Gansu and Tibet. Wang said the Venerable Bhikkuni (nun) Longlian, president of the Sichuan Provincial Buddhist Association and the abbess of the Tiexiang Temple (the Iron Idol Nunnery) in Chengdu, is planning to open an institute for nuns.

Since 1980, many Buddhist scriptures and theses concerned with religion have been published, including a series on "Buddhism in China," "A Collection of Buddhist Scriptures and Charms," and a translation of "Buddhist Logics" from Tibet.

The century-old Jinling Buddhist xylograph and printing house reopened in 1981 with about 40 books reprinted since then, Wang said. The house was founded by the lay Buddhist Yang Renshan in 1866, and was on the brink of bankruptcy on the eve of 1949. It revived in 1952 but was severely damaged during the "Cultural Revolution."

He attributed the reopening of the house again in 1981 to Dr Zhao Yuanren and his wife Yang Buwei, the granddaughter of the founder. During their 1973 visit to Beijing from the United States, they suggested to Premier Zhou Enlai that the house be restored. Premier Zhou approved their proposal, but nothing could be done until 1976 when the gang of four was crushed.

Wang said that, under the guidance of Bainqen Erdini Qoiqu Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and honorary president of the association, 16 Tibetan scriptures and five Tibetan Buddhist images will also be printed in the near future.

The association now also publishes a bi-monthly FAYIN (THE VOICE OF BUDDHIST DOCTRINE) for Buddhist research. It has been circulated in more than 10 countries in Southeast Asia and other regions.

Wang said Buddhist scriptures carved on both sides of about 15,000 stones long buried under two pagodas and in nine sealed turnels were discovered in 1958 in Fangshan County in Beijing's suburbs.

This was an important discovery because the scriptures cover a period of more than 1,000 years starting from the Sui Dynasty (581-618) down to the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and will provide rich material for historical and cultural study of ancient China, he said.

It took three years to copy down all the scriptures and the catalogue of them has now been printed.

He said Buddhist ceremonies are held in the Guangji Temple in Beijing four times a month with around 100 worshippers each time.

Wang cherishes a warm memory of the late Premier Zhou who tried to protect religious relics and temples during the "Cultural Revolution."

He said a great number of bronze Buddha statues and incense burners from Tibet were destroyed in attempts to remove their gold coating. About 50 painting scrolls from the Ming Dynasty were taken from the Fayuan Temple in Beijing and burned. "But some important relics survived due to the efforts of Premier Zhou," Wang said. "He gave orders to the local governments to protect them by every possible means."

Wang said the government has paid much attention to religion. In previous and current constitutions, citizens are entitled to enjoy freedom of religious belief.

He is especially satisfied with the more specific stipulation in the current draft of the constitution which reads: "No organs of state, public organizations or individuals shall compel citizens to believe in religion or disbelieve in religion, nor shall they discriminate against citizens who believe, or do not believe, in religion."



GONGREN RIBAO URGES LEARNING FROM FEMALE WORKER

HK181210 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "This Is Communist Thinking -- Praising Zhao Chune, a Good Daughter of the Working Class"]

[Text] We were filled with excitement and respect when we read the report "She Devoted All Her Light and Heat to the Four Modernizations." This is a report about the deeds of a good daughter of the working class, Zhao Chune, who was a worker at Laoji coalyard of the Luoyang municipal coal company. Her lofty communist spirit in working wholeheartedly for the revolution and wholeheartedly serving the people gives us a profound education. We believe that when all the staff and workers in the country have read this report, they will also be greatly moved by Comrade Zhao Chune's precious spirit of devotion.

Comrade Zhao Chune was a very common worker. Her job was also very common -- a job at a coalyard where she had to deal with coal every day. She engaged in common labor. Every day she would sweep and shovel coal, check the coal received and send coal to consumers. However, at her common position and in her common labor, she performed extremely uncommon glorious deeds. She closely integrated her ideals into practice. In doing her work, she never haggled for better working conditions or remuneration but devoted all her energy and abilities to the coalyard. She not only conscientiously and satisfactorily did what was assigned to her, but also quietly did many other things that were not assigned to her. She showed concern for other people more than for herself and warmed the hearts of other people with her sincerity. What was especially moving was that during the critical time when she was seriously ill, she still tried to work as much as possible. She said: "I would rather die on a heap of coal than on a sick bed," and "I have only one thing to ask from the organization -- the permission to work." These stirring words clearly showed the loyalty for the revolutionary cause and the dauntless heroism of a CCP member. Comrade Zhao Chune's revolutionary spirit of putting revolution first, putting work first, putting the interests of other people first and giving her all until her heart stops beating was the concentrated expression of the communist ideology. She deserved to be called a good daughter of the party and an excellent representative of the working class, and she deserved to be an example for all the staff and workers to learn from.

Since the founding of our country, hundreds and thousands of advanced and exemplary people like Zhao Chune have continued to emerge in our ranks of staff and workers. These people have fought hard on various frontlines and have contributed their talents and wisdom to our cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. They are the backbone of the new China. We are proud to have such a large number of fine working class elements. However, we cannot deny that because of the impact of the decade of turmoil and because of the corrosion of capitalist and various other nonproletarian ideologies, and in addition, owing to our laxness and weakness in carrying out ideological and political work for a few years, there have been quite a large number of workers, especially young workers, who do not really have a working class ideology mentality, although they have already become members of the working class. Some of them have no ideals and are not concerned about politics. They pay attention only to earning money. They put money first and see money in everything. Others are particular about clothes and food and seek enjoyment. They pursue the so-called doctrine of "if there is any meaning to life, it is but food and clothes." Still others are empty-minded and are leading a meaningless life. They work perfunctorily and are lax in observing discipline. A small number of them even violate the law and discipline and commit crimes. Therefore, one of the urgent tasks facing us is to carry out education in communism among the staff and workers and strive to raise their ideological consciousness and their understanding of the historical mission of their own class, and thus firmly establish in their minds the communist world outlook, the communist outlook on life and the communist ideal.

One of the important measures now is to conscientiously develop among the staff and workers the mass movement of learning from and catching up with the advanced, and to turn the working class into a powerful force with communist consciousness, modern cultural knowledge and modern production skills, adequate political initiative and production with the spirit of unity, cooperation and strict discipline.

At present, responding to the CCP Central Committee's call, activities of learning from and catching up with the advanced are being carried out everywhere. In carrying out these activities, we should propagate on a large scale the deeds of the advanced individuals and the advanced collectives. Most of the advanced and exemplary people are the type of people who are willing to endure great hardship and willing to work hard like Comrade Zhao Chune. They are the advanced people who are like the "old oxen" described by some of the masses. Another type of advanced person is one who has achieved great results in renovating tools, machinery and other apparatus, inventing advanced technological processes and advanced techniques to raise labor productivity and in strengthening scientific management and in raising the economic results in their enterprises. Both types of advanced people are examples for us to learn from. However, in a sense, only when one has the spirit to serve the people wholeheartedly like an "old ox" can he put the interests of the people first and concentrate all his energy on renovation and creation.

Though Comrade Zhao Chune died, her communist ideology of hard struggle, working selflessly and devotion to the four modernizations will live forever. This is the most precious spiritual wealth she left us. We should learn from her forever!

#### PROGRESS IN ALLOY STEEL PRODUCTION REPORTED

OW190917 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA) -- China now produces 2.5 million tons of alloy steel a year in over 600 varieties, up from an annual total of 2,000 to 3,000 tons in the early 1950's, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY reports.

The paper notes that China has established a number of alloy steel producing bases and has made marked improvement in the quality of its manufactured high-speed tool steel, bearings steel, cold-rolled stainless steel plates, small-bore pipes for geological use and low alloy reinforcing bars.

In the past two years, Chinese high-speed tool steel and several other alloy steel products have entered the world market, including some 50 million pieces of cutting and drilling tools made for export with M 2 [as received] new rolled steel jointly by the Dalian steel mill, Beijing iron and steel research institute and related units.

In the 1950s, the paper recalls, ordinary carbon steel was used in building the Yangtze River Bridge at Wuhan, with a span of 128 meters. In the 1960s, the Anshan iron and steel complex turned out low alloy steel and it was selected and used in building the second Yangtze Bridge, at Nanjing, where the span was increased to 160 meters. In the 1970s, the complex produced -- on a trial basis -- a new type of low alloy steel with greater strength, which has recently been chosen for building yet another Yangtze River Bridge at Jiujiang with a span as long as 216 meters.

Railway departments across China have in recent years begun to replace carbon steel rails with medium manganese steel rails and, as a result, the life expectancy of the rails can be extended by 26 percent. The blooms trial-produced by the Qiqihar steel mill have been used in the manufacture of cold rolls for the 1.7-meter rolling mill in the Wuhan iron and steel complex, which were earlier imported from abroad, the paper says.

In addition, the paper goes on, various alloys steel producing enterprises have reoriented their service direction by providing cheaper alloy steel products for light industry. The Dalian steel mill is now using strip spring steel it has produced to turn out qualified springs for washer timers, which have been imported for some time.

In an accompanying brief commentary, the paper calls for expansion of alloy steel production, saying that the increased proportion of alloy steels in steel production represents an important step toward raising the quality and increasing the variety for China's metallurgical industry.

The paper also urges the pooling of technical resources of existing research institutes, colleges and universities as well as in industrial enterprise to make new breakthroughs in this field.

#### CONSERVATION GROUP ESTABLISHED IN BEIJING

OW190700 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1157 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jun (XINHUA) -- The national water and soil conservation work coordination group held its first meeting since its establishment in Beijing on the morning of 18 June.

Qian Zhengying, head of the group and minister of water conservancy and power, presided over the meeting. Lu Kebai, vice minister of the State Planning Commission; Li Ruishan, vice minister of the State Economic Commission; and responsible persons of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and the Ministry of Forestry attended the meeting.

The meeting listened to reports on the nationwide situation in water and soil conservation work. They held that water and soil conservation work is an important part of the work to manage and put in order the country's land resources. Over the years some achievements have been made in this field of work, but there are still many problems, particularly the phenomenon of improvement and destruction going on at the same time, which hitherto has not been effectively stopped.

The meeting studied and determined that at present it is necessary to pay attention to work in the following three areas: 1) to energetically publicize the harms of soil erosion and the great significance of water and soil conservation; 2) to resolutely protect the existing forests, grasslands, wastelands and so forth against further destruction; and 3) to bring soil erosion under control in key areas stage by stage and area by area with departments concerned at various levels paying attention to their own respective key areas.

The meeting also decided to hold national water and soil conservation work conference in good time following the promulgation of regulations governing water and soil conservation work by the State Council.

The meeting studied the question of division of labor and coordination among ministries and commissions concerned.

#### 'THREE FIXES' POLICY IN FORESTRY PROGRESSING

OW191043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0048 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Jun (XINHUA) -- Salient success has been achieved in fixing the ownership of hills and woodlands, the ownership of privately owned hills on the peasants, and the responsibility in forestry production -- the three tasks known as the "three fixes" -- since the spring of 1981 when these projects started. According to statistics from 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in April, the "three fixes" had already been carried out in more than 1,900 counties and cities, and had been basically completed in over 500 counties. In the course of launching these projects, over 100 million mu of hill country have been granted to over 30 million rural households as private plots, an average of 3.6 mu per household.



Facts have proved that fruitful results have been achieved wherever the "three fixes" have been properly carried out. The most notable results are:

1. Enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and people in developing forestry has been aroused. In many localities where the "three fixes" have been completed, individual households as well as the state and the collectives, are enthusiastic in afforestation. Last spring, Hunan Province afforested over 3.4 million mu of land, of which 110,000 mu were afforested by the state, 950,000 mu were afforested by collectives, and over 1.1 million mu of privately owned hills were afforested by peasants. During the same period, people in Sichuan Province planted over 800 million trees -- more than 50 percent higher than the same period of 1989 -- and more than 70 percent of the trees were planted by individual households.

2. Administration of woodlands has been strengthened. In the course of launching the "three fixes" projects, many localities have handled large numbers of cases concerning unauthorized logging. They have reinstated and established the organs, and also formulated regulations, for protecting the local woodlands. The amount of unauthorized logging and number of forest fires has thus been greatly reduced. In Guizhou Province, various responsibility systems have been established for administering the 3.8 million mu of collective woodlands and economic forests, thus ending the previous situation under which ownership of the woodlands, the responsibilities for tending them and the benefits derived were all unclear. In Sichuan, no forest fire's have occurred in six prefectures and cities over the past year.

3. Stability and unity have been enhanced. Thanks to the "three fixes," the causes of instability have been eliminated as many disputes over ownership of woodlands have been resolved, the chaos in certain localities of scrambling for wooded areas, cutting trees and fights between groups of armed people has been halted. As a result of settling the disputes over the ownership of woodlands between the state-owned lumber areas and communes and brigades, the state-owned lumber areas have been consolidated and their unity with the local communes and brigades has been enhanced.

#### XINHUA ON PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC DICTATORSHIP

OW181337 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0152 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jun (XINHUA) -- China's State System Is Socialist State of the People's Democratic Dictatorship -- Lecture Series on the Draft Revised Constitution (3)  
[title of article]

The system of any nation contains two parts -- the state system and the political system. The so-called state system refers to the status of the various social classes in the state. It indicates the class nature of the state. China's state system is a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship as specified by the draft of the revised constitution.

China's constitution is of a socialist nature. Therefore, to confirm the class nature in China is an important aspect in the Chinese constitution. The 1954 Constitution stipulated: "The people's Republic of China is a people's democratic state led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." The 1975 Constitution and 1978 Constitution stipulated: "The people's Republic of China is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." The draft of the revised constitution this time has amended the related stipulation of the 1978 Constitution. It says: "The People's Republic of China is a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." That is to say that the draft of the revised constitution has amended "the socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat" specified in the 1978 Constitution to "the socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship."



Why does the draft of the revised constitution make such a stipulation? The most fundamental point is that such wording about the people's democratic dictatorship will reflect the special features of Chinese history and conform with the state of affairs in China even better.

1. The people's democratic dictatorship is a creation of the Communist Party of China and a product of the combination of the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. In proposing the theories of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Marx and Engels had assumed that the dictatorship of the proletariat, could be exercised in two forms: the form of "direct achievement" and the form of "indirect achievement." In the course of leading the Russian Revolution, Lenin had put forward the idea of forming worker-peasant alliance. However, in the course of leading the Chinese revolution, the Communist Party of China has not only formed a firm worker-peasant alliance, but also established the anti-imperialist and antifeudalist united front on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance by combining the urban petit bourgeoisie with the national bourgeoisie. Based on the peculiarity of the Chinese revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong made a proposal to establish the people's democratic dictatorship led by the proletariat and based on the worker-peasant alliance. The "Common Program" that played the role of the constitution in the early years of the People's Republic of China had reaffirmed this proposal. We can see from this that the people's democratic dictatorship has reflected the historic characteristics of the Chinese revolution.

2. After the founding of new China, the united front had remained intact. At that time, there were two forms of alliance: the worker-peasant alliance and the alliance formed on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance by the working people and the cooperative non-working people. After the completion of socialist transformation, the exploiting classes have been eliminated and the united front has become a broad alliance for all the socialist workers, the patriots who have supported socialism and the patriots who have upheld the reunification of the motherland. The political foundation for the united front has even been further expanded. At the same time, the targets of the dictatorship have been narrowed while the scope of democracy duly expanded. Therefore, such wording as the people's democratic dictatorship conforms with the actual conditions in China even better.

3. The people's democratic dictatorship combines the practice of carrying out democracy among the people with the practice of exercising dictatorship over the enemy. To adopt such wording as the people's democratic dictatorship not only can specifically manifest the class essence of China's state power, but also can guard against any distortion or any abuse of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In its "preamble," the draft of the revised constitution points out: The people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants is the dictatorship of the proletariat. This statement is necessary, because China's people's democratic dictatorship is exercised by the working class through the leadership of its vanguard -- the Communist Party of China. It shoulders the proletarian mission of building socialism and realizing communism, and implements the policies of the proletariat. In addition, the above-mentioned statement can also correct some misunderstandings such as: whenever the people's democratic dictatorship is mentioned, it seems like such "dictatorship is no longer needed or such dictatorship is not the same as the dictatorship of the proletariat.

#### HONGQI ON REFORM OF TOP ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANS

HK181513 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 11, 1 Jun 82 pp 23-26

[Article by Xu Chongde [6079 1504 1795]: "An Important Reform in the Supreme State Administrative Organs"]

[Text] The State Council of the PRC, or the central people's government, by means of exercising its supreme administrative power, handles our country's major domestic and foreign affairs and realizes the state function of the people's democratic dictatorship. The work of the State Council is directly related to the success or failure of our country's socialist modernization. Thus, the reform and perfection of the administrative system of the State Council is of far-reaching significance.

There are only three articles under the section "The State Council" in the present constitution, which was adopted in 1978. However, they have been increased to nine in the draft of the revised constitution (referred to below as the draft) after being revised, adapted and redrafted. The content is more substantial than the present constitution and represents a new development. Regarding the nature and status of the State Council: it is the executive organ of the highest organ of state power and is the supreme state administrative organ. This basic point was determined when our country's first socialist constitution was promulgated in 1954. The later two constitutions were formulated on the basis of the first one. The objective of this revision is to more perfectly display the above-mentioned nature of the State Council and further strengthen its status and give play to its role. This kind of revision on the one hand reflects the continuity of our country's constitutions and on the other hand shows the vitality of our country's organs of power, which are incessantly developing and perfecting.

Based on the original constitution, the draft has made great changes, mainly regarding: 1) the organization of the State Council; 2) the leadership system of the State Council itself; 3) the tenure of office of the State Council leading personnel; 4) the power and function of the State Council; 5) the establishment of an auditing organ. In addition, since the State Council is the organic constituent of the whole country's structure, the series of reforms of other organs, such as the enlargement of the function and power of the NPC and, in particular, the Standing Committee of the NPC, the restoration of the PRC chairman, the establishment of the Central Military Commission, and so on, will definitely exert certain influence on the structure and activities of the State Council. In short, the draft has reflected the reforms of the State Council in many ways and cannot be talked about in detail in this article. Let me give my view on several questions.

The change of the structure of the State Council proposed in the draft is a summation of experiences over a long time in the past and is also a reflection and affirmation of the results of the reforms in the structure of the State Council which are being carried out at present. The structure of the country's highest administrative organs has undergone three stages of development.

The first stage was the government administration council of 1949-54, which was a committee system. The council consisted of one premier, several vice premiers, a secretary general and several administrative councillors. Administrative councillors could hold concurrent posts as directors of council commissions or ministers, who were not necessarily administrative councillors. That is to say, the directors of council commissions or ministers were not necessarily members of the administration council. Such a regulation was made at that time because the administration council had 30 subordinate ministries, committees, councils, departments and administrative offices. Besides the administrative councillors who did not belong to any ministries, if all the ministers and directors were administrative councillors, there would be too many administrative councillors. Thus, it would be more difficult to conduct administration council meetings. The structure and work methods of the administration council have provided valuable experience for the reform of the leadership system of the present State Council, the appointment of state councillors and the establishment of a standing committee of the State Council which consists of a premier, vice premiers, state councillors and a secretary general.

The second stage was a system stipulated in the 1954 Constitution. Under this system, the State Council consisted of a premier, several vice premiers, all ministers, directors of all commissions and a secretary general. This system lasted the longest. There have not been any changes except that the secretary general was deleted from being a member of the State Council in the 1975 and 1978 Constitutions. It was different from the structure of the administration council in that there were no committee members holding either concurrent posts as ministers or ministers without portfolio; and all ministers and directors of commissions were without exception members of the State Council. Therefore, we called this an organizational form of ministerial meeting.

The advantages of this system were that all ministers of the State Council and directors of all commissions were members of the plenary meetings of the State Council. They could participate in the critical discussions of matters of overall importance under the charge of the State Council. Such a form, in principle, is still kept by the current draft of the revised constitution.

The structure of the State Council stipulated in this draft of the constitution is the third stage of the development of our country's highest administrative organs. Looking at article No 86 of the draft -- members of the State Council -- it is different from both the administration council and the original State Council. It is based on the two kinds of structures which have been practiced by the country's highest administrative organs since the founding of the country and has absorbed their strong points. It is also a development of the former structure. In accordance with the stipulation of the draft, the leadership system of the State Council itself after being reformed is called the premier responsibility system. This system is a form of what we usually refer to as a directors responsibility system. Its main characteristics are:

First, the number of vice premiers is reduced to the minimum, appointing state councillors so that the leadership system is more centralized. The draft explicitly points out: "The premier directs the work of the State Council. The vice premiers and state councillors assist the premier in his work." This shows that the premier holds the dominant post in the leadership system of the State Council although the State Council is under collective leadership. The vice premiers and the state councillors are assistants of the premier. The state councillors are entrusted by the premier to be in charge of certain work and certain major tasks. They are also entrusted by the premier to carry out important foreign activities.

Second, the draft stipulates that "the premier calls and presides over the regular meetings and the plenary meetings of the State Council." This kind of meeting is different from that of other organs which practice the collegiate system of work procedure and method of making decisions. The status of each member of the organs which practice the collegiate system is fundamentally equal. While making decisions, each member has the same right to vote. But it is different in the premier responsibility system. The premier not only has the power to call and preside over the regular meetings and plenary meetings of the State Council, but also has the power to gather correct opinions and make the decision of the State Council during the meetings in which major problems are discussed fully by all members.

Third, the draft stipulates that "the premier is to be appointed by the chairman of the People's Republic of China." The chairman appoints the premier with the approval of the NPC. In the past, people have not paid much attention to the significance of such procedures. As a matter of fact, the chairman is the symbol and representative of the state. Therefore, the premier actually receives the mandate from the state. He is to represent the interests of the people in organizing the government and in bearing the responsibility of managing state affairs and leading the highest administrative organ. In the future, after the restoration of the post of chairman of the PRC, this solemn legal procedure of appointing the premier will also be restored and the responsibilities of the premier will be made more explicit. On the other hand, the premier has the right to propose to the highest organ of state power the appointment of State Council vice premiers, state councillors, ministers, directors of various commissions, the chief auditor and the secretary general. When he thinks necessary, the premier the dismissal of the function and power of these people. In light of this, we see that the administrative responsibilities of all people involved are clearly laid down.

It can be readily seen that the draft has changed the former leadership system of committee members and the system of ministerial meetings. It has further strengthened the status and duties of the premier. Undoubtedly, this is a significant change needed to meet the objective demands of the four modernizations drive. It has realized the new development of our country's administrative and management system.



Collective management is feasible under certain conditions. Lenin has figuratively called such a system a "preparatory class" in learning management. ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 30, p 420) It is, however, liable to create multiple leadership with no one assuming ultimate responsibility. According to Lenin, the system of collective leadership should be transmitted to the system of individual responsibility. This is a demand of the objective nature of execution and administration. In the light of our country's situation, the State Council is the executive organ of the highest organ of state power and the State Council enforces the laws and decrees formulated as a result of the collective discussions of the NPC and its Standing Committee. When the state decisions which are made on a democratic basis by means of collective discussions are to be enforced, the executive organs must combine forces and rapidly implement them and demand explicit personal responsibilities in the course of enforcement. Otherwise, the enforcement of the laws and decrees will be procrastinated and thus be unable to bring about prompt and correct results. Lenin has acutely pointed out: "At best, corporate management involves a tremendous waste of forces and is not suited to the rapid and accurate work demanded by the conditions of centralized large-scale industry." ("Collected Works of Lenin" vol 30, p 279) He also pointed out: "The main principle of administration is -- a certain person is fully responsible for some specified work." ("Collected Works of Lenin", vol 36, p 554) Lenin's expositions are perfectly correct. Our country's State Council shoulders the heavy task of organizing and realizing the socialist modernization drive. It leads all ministries, all commissions in local people's governments at all levels in their work, leads in an all-round way and manages the state's economy, finance, monetary affairs, commerce, education, science, culture, public health, sports, civil affairs, public security, diplomatic activities, state defense, urban and rural construction, Overseas Chinese affairs and so forth. Under the circumstances that the objective situation is ever changing, the socialist cause is rapidly developing, both domestic and foreign work are tough and complicated and various problems and all kinds of contradictions are cropping up one after another, if we do not clarify the responsibilities of the individuals, strengthen the authority of the premier or stress a high degree of centralization on the basis of democracy, the State Council will not be able to give play to its high efficiency or to successfully fulfill the tough tasks.

As viewed from our country's current situation of administration and management, there really exist the problems of overstaffing in government organizations. There are more hands than are needed, complicated work procedures, petty disputes, incidences of shifting responsibilities onto others and doing things in a sluggish way, and not being responsible for work. All this is out of tune with the demands for socialist modernization and is totally intolerable. The future of our country will be dreadful to contemplate if we continue to content ourselves with endless collective discussions, produce a tremendous amount of documents, and spend a lot of time reading documents, or if we lack appropriate centralism and make many different policies which contradict each other. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that, in a certain sense, reform of the government structure is a revolution. If we want to create more prospects for our cause, we must carry out this important reform with revolutionary spirit. The draft explicitly pointed out that "the State Council implements the premier responsibility system." This is one of the essential and correct measures for launching this revolution.

Some people think that the premier responsibility system contradicts democratic centralism. They think that the premier responsibility system is antagonistic to the system of democratic centralism. This is a purely wrong understanding. There was a similar view when Soviet Russia discussed the question of restructuring in 1918. At that time and in accordance with such a view, Lenin clearly expounded on the theory that collective discussion and the setting up of a strict responsibility system are two categories of democratic functions, and he solemnly pointed out that it is extremely wrong to hold the view that a strict responsibility system is incompatible with the democratic system and collective management.



As viewed from the draft of the revised constitution, the premier responsibility system is actually not contradictory to the system of democratic centralism in principle. It is because under the premier responsibility system, decisions on major problems are to be discussed by all members during the regular meetings of the State Council and the plenary meetings of the State Council. The regular meetings of the State Council play a special role in exercising collective leadership. As Comrade Zhao Ziyang said in the "Report on Problems of Reforming Structure of the State Council:" "The regular meeting of the State Council is the routine leading organization of the State Council. Under the direction of the premier, it is responsible for leading various kinds of important work within the scope of power of the State Council and making decisions." In light of this, the premier responsibility system is set up on the basis of giving play to the role of the collective and is a leading cadres' responsibility system which is integrated with the collective. Lenin said: "We need committees to discuss certain basic problems and personal responsibility and personal leadership to avoid procrastination and shirking of responsibility." ("Collected Works of Lenin" vol 30, p 213) Our country's premier responsibility system in the State Council is exactly like this. It is, certainly, a system of centralism; however, it is a system of centralism on a democratic basis and is a form to manifest the system of democratic centralism. Therefore, it conforms with our country's basic organizational principles.

Similarly, all ministries and commissions which are subordinate to the State Council practice the system of decision-making by the leading cadre. Regarding this single point, we have always been working in compliance with it although there was no written stipulation in the constitution. However, it is clearly stipulated in the draft that "all ministries and all commissions practice the minister or director responsibility system." Now that the number of deputy positions and vacant positions is reduced, the personal responsibility of the department heads will become greater in actual work.

Among the various subordinate departments of the State Council, there is the establishment of the auditing organ which is to independently exercise the power of auditing and supervision under the leadership of the chief auditor. This is a new characteristic of the draft on reform of the administrative organs. By means of supervising the accounting procedures and the qualifications of the auditors themselves, the auditing organ exercises overall supervision over financial and economic activities. Therefore, the auditing department should be separated from the department of financial accounting in modern economic management. The objective of auditing supervision is to ensure that the state's capital is more rationally and legally gathered and utilized and that it brings better economic benefits. It also helps to strictly enforce financial discipline and prevents possible flaws that may occur in the state's financial and economic activities and is thus conducive to the socialist modernization drive.

Since ours is a vast country with a dense population, there are several hundreds of thousands of enterprises and an enormous number of work units and administrative organs, and it is necessary to practically protect the state's huge capital and property. For many years in the past, because there was neither a perfect legal system nor a complete auditing system or an organ in charge of auditing supervision, unsavory trends appeared in the area of financial and economic management. There was also malpractice which made serious inroads on the state's property. Thus, it is extremely necessary to perfect the auditing system and set up an independent organ in charge of auditing supervision. In the wake of the development of socialist construction, and in the wake of the expansion of the decisionmaking rights in the localities, departments and enterprises and the adoption of open economic policies, new contradictions crop up incessantly, and thus the demand for the establishment of an organ in charge of auditing supervision has become more urgent. The draft stipulated: "The State Council will establish auditing organs to audit and supervise finance and the financial revenue and expenditure of the people's government at all levels and of the financial and monetary organizations, enterprises, institutions and organizations under the people's government." This complies with the demand of China's financial and economic management and the building of the four modernizations.

In order to continue to make the best possible use of the State Council and bring the role of the highest administrative organ into full play, the draft has, to a certain extent, expanded the authority of the State Council. One relatively important item is that the State Council has the authority to stipulate and approve administrative laws and regulations. The State Council is the executive organ of the highest organ of state power. In the course of carrying out laws and decrees, the State Council must make administrative strategic decisions and promulgate regulatory documents in accordance with the actual complicated situations. This is called administrative laws and regulations. This is the first concept stipulated in the draft on China's administrative laws and regulations. In our actual life, the administrative laws and regulations deal with a wide range of things. According to the stipulation of the draft, the State Council has the authority to use the administrative laws and regulations to define the obligations and duties of all ministries and commissions. This shows that the authority of the State Council has expanded.

As a matter of fact, that the State Council has the authority to stipulate and approve administrative laws and regulations does not mean that the State Council has legislative power, nor does it mean that the State Council is a legislative body. Although determined by the nature and characteristic of the administrative power, in actuality, the quantity of administrative laws and regulations is much more than laws and decrees. However, administrative laws and regulations are after all different in principle from laws and decrees. First, laws and decrees are stipulated by the highest organ of state power. In China, only the NPC and its Standing Committee, which are state legislative organs, can exercise state legislative power. Moreover, administrative laws and regulations are but administrative regulations promulgated by the State Council in the course of implementing the law so that the law will be carried out smoothly. Second, from the binding force and compelling force's point of view, although administrative laws and regulations are almost similar to laws and decrees, administrative laws and regulations must abide by laws and decrees and must not contravene the law. If there is any contradiction, the NPC Standing Committee can change and repeal the administrative laws and regulations. The difference between administrative laws and regulations and laws and decrees is manifested in the subordinate nature of the State Council to the highest organ of state power. In China, democratic centralism and the system of "integrating discussions with action," are the basic principles of the socialist political system. Even though this is the fact, the draft has, for the first time, defined the status of administrative laws and regulations in the constitution. We cannot deny that this is an important feature.

The reform of China's highest administrative organ manifested in the draft of the revised constitution is very important. We can predict that the working system of China's government will continue to improve and its efficiency will be greatly enhanced. This will certainly perfect and strengthen the organization and leadership of the socialist modernization.

ANHUI REAPS BUMPER WHEAT, RAPESEED HARVESTS

OW201409 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0707 GMT 20 Jun 82

[By XINHUA Correspondent Tian Wenxi]

[Excerpts] Hefei, 20 Jun (XINHUA) -- By successfully combating various natural calamities, Anhui Province has again reaped a bumper harvest of wheat and rapeseed this year on the basis of last year's record harvest. The province's total output of wheat and rapeseed exceeds 9.5 billion jin and 1.74 billion jin respectively. This represents an increase of 4 percent for wheat and 34 percent for rapeseed in comparison with last year's record level. Growth in production is reported for most of Anhui Province's 70 counties, except for a few that have suffered from serious disasters.

After reaping a bumper agricultural harvest for 3 consecutive years, Chuxian Prefecture has again increased the total output of wheat and rapeseed this year by 20 and 35 percent respectively compared to last year.

Anhui Province is one of the principal wheat - and rapeseed-producing areas in China. In order to realize a bumper harvest of wheat and rapeseed this summer, the provincial CCP committee promptly convened an experience-exchange meeting last summer in the wake of a bumper harvest. Besides summing up experience and commending the advanced, the meeting worked out various effective measures, such as improving the techniques of topdressing and methods for disease and pest control, to boost production.

ANHUI STEPS UP SUMMER CROP PROCUREMENT WORK

HK190633 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Report: "Fine Situation of Bumper Summer Grain and Oil Crop Harvest in Anhui; Provincial Grain Departments Take Steps To Increase Procurement"]

[Text] According to XINHUA, in the face of the excellent situation of bumper summer grain and oil-bearing crop harvests, the Anhui provincial grain departments have taken effective steps to increase procurement somewhat. Summer grain and oil crop output in the province is estimated to exceed that of the great bumper year of 1981. At present, the rapeseed has started to come into the storehouses, while harvesting of most of the summer grain is complete. Procurement and storage work is about to unfold all around. The resources of the Anhui peasants have been relatively sound following last year's bumper harvest. A situation of rapid momentum and concentration in time may arise in summer grain and oil crop storage work. The provincial people's government has demanded that the staff and workers of the grain departments make full ideological and material preparations; they must organize sales work according to voucher and delivery of grain according to plan on the one hand and resolutely carry out their work to the end on the other. All grain and oil that is up to standard must be procured as it comes in, and it is necessary to investigate responsibility in cases of unnecessary failure to procure it.

Getting a good grasp of allocation and transfer of grain and oil is a major measure adopted by Anhui Province this year to solve the problem of difficulties in selling grain due to shortage of granaries in some places. The provincial grain department decided to ship out grain and oil that should be allocated and transferred elsewhere as soon as possible, before the onset of the busy procurement period, and to do everything possible to make granaries available for increasing the crop procurement. The provincial government also held a special meeting of the railroad, highway, and waterway transport and other departments to arrange the safe transport of grain and oil being allocated and transferred elsewhere.

To ensure that, in the wake of this year's bumper summer harvest, crop failures are made up for by bumper harvests, the provincial grain departments have decided to further do a good job in purchase and sales at negotiated prices after the completion of the state procurement and excess procurement quotas. Last year, under the premise of upholding the policy of state monopoly in purchase and sales of grain and oil, the Wuhe County



grain departments sold, in excess of the plan, 12 million jin of grain and 4.8 million jin of oil at negotiated prices to 80 units in 18 provinces and municipalities, making a net profit of 970,000 yuan. Apart from reversing the situation of operating at a loss in managing grain and oil, this move also effectively solved the peasants' problem of "finding it difficult to sell their grain." The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee recently popularized this county's experience. Grain departments in the province have created various new and convenient grain procurement methods, so that the masses need not form long queues to sell their grain. The He County Chengguan grain station and the peasants have discussed and formulated a method for "procurement by appointment, arrival at the station at a certain time, sale of grain at a certain point, reception at a certain point, and weighing and storage at a certain point." As a result, the peasants only have to queue once, spending only 10 minutes or so, before receiving their cash and payment in kind to take home.

#### TORRENTIAL RAINSTORMS CAUSE FLOODING IN FUJIAN

##### Rail Service Disrupted

OW210232 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1524 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Fuzhou, 20 Jun (XINHUA) -- Torrential rains in the past few days have caused serious landslides at 16 places in the northern section of the Ying-Xia railway. Trains from Fuzhou and Xiamen to Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Nanchang and Guangzhou have been temporarily suspended since 18 June. Owing to efforts of railway workers to strengthen inspection and guard railway lines, no train accident has occurred so far.

After the landslides, responsible comrades of the Nanchang railway bureau, the Fuzhou railway subbureau and Shunchang, Chaowu and Guangze Counties rushed to the affected areas to lead more than 3,000 railway workers, PLA men and peasants engaged in repair work day and night. By the afternoon of 20 June, 10 caved-in sections were out of danger. Barring new disasters, it is estimated that traffic will resume in 5 or 6 days.

##### Antiflood Meeting Held

OW210359 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] The Fujian Provincial Government held an emergency meeting on 19 June to discuss measures to combat flood and provide disaster relief in Jianyang Prefecture, Fuzhou municipality and other places. The meeting called on the disaster areas to make fighting the flood and providing relief the focus of all work and spare no effort to keep flood damage to a minimum. The meeting urged concerned departments directly under the provincial government to give energetic support to the fight against the flood. To do a good job in flood control, the meeting called on the leadership at various levels to resolutely overcome the tendency to relax, heighten their vigilance, effectively strengthen leadership over flood control, closely watch the rain and flood situation, carry the struggle against flood through to the end and ensure safety during the flood season. When reservoirs and dikes are in danger, the leadership at various levels must show up in person to organize emergency repairs and ensure the safety of dikes and reservoirs. The affected areas should make combating the flood and providing relief the center of all work. First, the people's safety must be guaranteed. Second, goods and material must be protected to avoid or reduce property losses to the state and the people.

The provincial supply, transport, water conservancy, power, agricultural, forestry, commercial, civil affairs and other departments should all give energetic support to the struggle against flood and the relief work, see to it that all supplies needed to combat flood and repair dangerous dike sections and relief supplies for flood victims are delivered to the disaster areas, quickly attend to the livelihood of the masses and mobilize the masses to help themselves by engaging in production.



The meeting called on the railway, transport, postal and telecommunications departments to immediately repair railways, highways and wires damaged by floods to ensure smooth running of transportation and communications means. The meeting decided to dispatch a provincial work team headed by Wen Xiushan to Jianyang Prefecture to assist in the work of combating the flood and to provide disaster relief.

On the afternoon of 19 June leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government went to endangered section in Fuzhou area to inspect flood control work.

#### JIANGXI GOVERNMENT CALLS URGENT MEETING ON FLOOD

OW190625 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial People's Government called an urgent meeting on the morning of 18 June to discuss measures to be taken against the flood. Governor Bai Dongcai presided over the meeting, which was attended by Liu Zhonghou, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and general commander of the provincial flood prevention command, and the principal responsible comrades of the various provincial departments and bureaus.

The meeting heard a report of the provincial flood prevention office on the situation regarding rainfall, floods, flood control works in danger and efforts made to deal with emergencies in the past few days, and studied the priority problem of rushing to deal with flood emergencies and carrying out relief work in the areas of the Fu He valley.

Governor Bai emphatically pointed out that leaders of all localities and departments must (?give priority to) combating the flood. [Words indistinct] duties should be clearly defined and everyone should act in coordination with others through a division of work and responsibility in fighting the flood. Work should be done fully and well with respect to human, material and financial resources and public opinion so as to win a victory in the fight against the flood.

It is mandatory to institute a system of personal responsibility and maintain rigid organizational discipline. Investigations should be carried out to affix responsibility and take measures accordingly if there should be any loss as a result of improper direction, failure to exercise effective leadership or indecision and delay. All units directly under the province should form work teams and send them down to help in combating flood and in relief work.

In the same afternoon, leading comrades Bai Dongcai, Liu Zhonghou and Lu Mingqing, a leader of the provincial military district, personally went to the flood-fighting front along the Fu He, where they directed the efforts in dealing with the flood emergencies and comforted victims of the flood. Vice Governors Xu Qin and Zhang Guozhen also went separately to the flood-fighting front to study and decide on the ways to channel the floodwater.

According to the correspondents and reporters of this station, incessant rainstorms in the areas along the upper reaches of the Fu He in the past few days have caused the river's water level to rise sharply. By 18 June, the waters of the river at the (Jiefang) bridge surged as high as 41.2 meters, which was close to the highest peak ever recorded there. At present, the river is continuing to rise.

The situation of the flood demands action. As soon as it appeared that there was going to be a flood, party, government and army leaders of the prefecture [of Fuzhou] went all out and rushed at the head of the people to the flood-fighting front. Comrades (Sun Yongjiu), secretary of the prefectural CCP committee, and (Bai Chongyu), member of the standing committee of the prefectural CCP committee, personally went to the site at (Qiaozhong) to offer direction.

CHEN GUODONG AT SHANGHAI ECONOMIC CRIME MEETING

OW210634 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The struggle to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field has been developing step by step throughout urban and rural areas in Shanghai, and initial victories have been won. The next step is to develop the struggle in depth, win new victories and carry the struggle between corrupting bourgeois ideas and socialist ideas opposing corruption through to the end. The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee held a meeting of party member cadres in the city on 18 June; arrangements were made at the meeting to further develop the struggle to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. Chen Guodong, first secretary, and Hu Lijiao, second secretary, of the municipal party committee, and (Wang Yaoshan), head of the preparatory group for the discipline inspection commission of the municipal party committee, made important speeches at the meeting. Leading comrades of the municipal party committee and municipal government Zhong Min, Yang Shifa, Wang Jian, Chen Zonglie and Yang Di, as well as nearly 1,000 party member cadres, attended the meeting. Comrade Chen Guodong presided over the meeting. Comrade (Wang Yaoshan) spoke first on the progress, problems and future of the city's struggle against serious economic crimes.

Comrade (Wang Yaoshan) said: In the past 4 months or so, under the influence of the party's policy and fear of the law, some people with economic problems have successively given themselves up to the authorities and confessed their crimes. In coordination with the judicial and public security organs, various departments have conducted internal and external investigations and exposed and brought to justice a number of big and serious cases including crimes committed by party member cadres. Comrade (Wang Yaoshan) said: Facts exposed in the struggle show that today's economic crimes are far more serious than in the period of the movement of the three antis, so serious that resolute actions against them have become imperative. If such criminal activities are allowed to spread unchecked, our communist cause is indeed in danger of being forfeited.

In his speech, Comrade Hu Lijiao placed special emphasis on the protracted, arduous and complicated nature of the struggle. He called on all the party member cadres in Shanghai to repeatedly study the central documents and further deepen their understanding of the significance of the struggle.

Comrade Chen Guodong spoke last at the meeting. He said with emphasis: The policy of opening up to the outside world and reinvigorating the domestic economy will be followed for a long time to come. The struggle to deal blows at serious economic crimes and the ideological education and struggle against corruption will also continue for a long time to come. They can all be pursued simultaneously without conflict.

SHANGHAI PARTY STYLE INVESTIGATION WORK DISCUSSED

OW200553 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] According to a report by XINHUA's Shanghai branch, most of the 30 party style investigation teams dispatched by the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee have successfully carried out their investigation and study tasks and left the units where they were sent. A few teams will stay where they are for a while longer to continue their work. At present, cadres are being trained to form a second group of investigation teams. In the past 3 months the investigation teams went to 29 units in the city, including organizations at the district, county, bureau and corporation levels and some grassroots organizations, to conduct investigation and study. According to the principle of seeking truth from facts laid down by the municipal party committee, the teams affirmed the units' achievements in work, investigated their shortcomings and helped them increase their ideological understanding, follow the correct ideological and political line and strengthen their leading bodies. The teams listened extensively to opinions of the cadres and masses, looked into party style and discipline in these units and examined the fighting capacity of the party organizations. The investigation produced notable results and won praise.

In the course of investigation, many investigation teams helped the units solve problems while conducting investigation and urged the leading bodies of some units to further enhance their party spirit and rectify the party style. As a result, their leading style began to change for the better.

Influenced and spurred by the investigation teams, leading comrades of many districts, counties and bureaus led their own teams to grassroots units under their jurisdiction to conduct investigation and study, rectify the leading style and help the grassroots units solve practical problems. Statistics show that at present more than 340 investigation teams have been formed by the districts, counties and bureaus, with a total of more than 1,800 team members.

#### ZHEJIANG CONGRESS DISCUSSES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW180258 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Deputies attending the Fourth Session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress and members attending the fourth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee have in the past few days concentrated their efforts on studying and discussing the draft revised constitution. Speaking passionately at the panel discussions, they pledged to set a good example for the people in studying and discussing the draft revised constitution. They pointed out that it is imperative to include the four fundamental principles in the preamble as the basic rules that the people of the whole country must follow.

NPC Deputy (Luo Changgeng) said: In the past century many patriots with lofty ideals tried their utmost to reform the Chinese social system, but none succeeded. Only under the leadership of the CCP and guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought can China embark on the socialist road and become strong and prosperous. Historical facts amply prove that adherence to the four fundamental principles is the foundation for building our country.

The deputies to the people's congress and members of the CPPCC committee enthusiastically discussed the articles about the system of people's democratic dictatorship in China and rights of the people. (Luo Xuebao), deputy and lathe operator of the Jiaxing No 2 woolen mill, said: The draft revised constitution once again affirms the leading role of the working class and stipulates, for the first time, the right of workers and staff to take part in the management of enterprises through workers' congresses and other forms. This is an important event. As a veteran worker, I will take the lead in training and teaching young workers so that they can become competent members of the leading class.

Many CPPCC members were delighted to note that the draft revised constitution, for the first time, includes the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and its role. Cai Bao, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; (Sheng Chuankai), member of its standing committee; and other members said: As CPPCC members, we should take various means to unite more people and continuously expand the ranks of the united front in order to contribute to the four modernizations.

Members of the provincial CPPCC committee, whose native place is in Taiwan, said: Everyone longs for the motherland's reunification and wants to have a reunion with their family members. The draft revised constitution's stipulation about Taiwan will certainly have far-reaching significance for the great cause of reunification.

During the three-day discussions, the deputies and members submitted amendments to and suggestions for the draft revised constitution.



SICHUAN OFFICIALS SAID TO PRACTICE FRAUD ON TRIPS

HK181409 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Summary] (Wang Gaixiang), deputy director of the import and export office of the Sichuan provincial light industry bureau; (Zhang Yibo), manager of the Chongqing clock and watch industrial company; and other people have carried out unlawful and criminal activities while on trips abroad and before and after the trips. They obtained an enormous sum of public funds by deception. The provincial procuratorate decided to arrest (Wang Gaixiang), (Zhang Yibo) and (Yang Fukui), the latter being an engineer from the Chengdu measuring and cutting tools plant, whose crimes were serious, in accordance with the law.

"From 6 January to 12 February 1981, when (Wang Gaixiang), (Zhang Yibo) and other people went to Switzerland to investigate clock and watch industrial production and technology, they took advantage of the upward revaluation of the dollar to obtain and privately share among themselves 1,000 francs, which was the difference between the actual exchange for some 90,000 Swiss francs at four exchange rates in Switzerland and the exchange at the low exchange rate. Moreover, under the excuse of additional living expenses, they practiced false accounting on bank notes. They practiced fraud. With packing lists as invoices, they made fraudulent applications and claims. According to preliminary investigation and verification, (Wang Gaixiang), (Zhang Yibo) and other people fraudulently obtained some 20,000 Swiss francs. They resorted to all kinds of unlawful means and concocted various pretexts to ravenously devour public funds, resulting in economic losses to the state and in extremely evil political influence."

At the beginning of April this year, on the basis of a large amount of evidence, the provincial procuratorate established the case and conducted investigation. In the middle of April and at the beginning of May, the provincial procuratorate decided to successively arrest (Wang Gaixiang), (Zhang Yibo) and (Yang Fukui), the engineer from the Chengdu measuring and cutting tools plant, who served as an interpreter while on trips abroad, in accordance with the law. The other people who were involved in this case were released on bail pending trial. After the crimes of (Wang Gaixiang) and the other people are clearly investigated and verified, the judicial organ will deal with them in accordance with the law.

SICHUAN COMMUNE URGES PEASANTS TO BECOME RICH

HK210648 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the CCP committee of the Deyuan people's commune, Pixian County, recently issued honor certificates to 136 peasant households who became rich through hard work, to boost their enthusiasm both in production and in getting rich through hard work.

Recently, some people in this commune wrongly confused getting rich through hard work with illegal economic activities. In some production brigades, even such things as hitting at and restricting the development of the households who tried to become rich through hard work have occurred. For fear that the party's economic policy will change, some commune members dare not go on to develop sideline production and the diversified economy. In order to help the cadres and the commune members draw a correct distinction between becoming rich through hard work and economic crimes, and to encourage the commune members to get rich through hard work, the commune CCP committee issued honor certificates to 136 households who received an income of over 1,000 yuan last year from sideline production and from developing the diversified economy. The commune members who attended the ceremony to issue certificates then said that we must have firm faith in the party's economic policies and resolutely follow the road of becoming rich through hard work, so that we can make more contributions to the country and the collective.



SICHUAN HOLDS MEETING ON GRADUATE ASSIGNMENT

HK170839 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Recently the Sichuan provincial personnel bureau and the provincial higher education bureau jointly held a meeting on the allocation and assignment of this province's 1982 graduates from universities and colleges, including postgraduates who have completed their prescribed courses. The meeting put forth six specific measures to ensure the smooth progress of the allocation of this year's graduates of institutes of higher education.

First, leading cadres at all levels and comrades who take part in the work of allocating graduates must persist in principles, handle matters impartially and not practice favoritism. They must act as models in implementing the policies and all regulations of the party. They are strictly prohibited from taking advantage of their position and power to get back-door benefits, from offering and receiving bribes and from using crooked ways to interfere with the work of allocating graduates. Responsible persons are not allowed to use any means to try to get graduates from specific schools or to try to allocate children of their relatives and friends to units and places designated by them.

Second, work personnel at all levels who are responsible for the work of allocating graduates must strictly observe security discipline. Before the formal publication of the program for allocation and the specific name list, relevant departments are not allowed to divulge to the public any specific information while they are studying the name list of assigned graduates.

Third, graduates are not allowed to disregard the state plan for allocation and to find units to work in by themselves. No units or individuals are allowed to meet the graduates' incorrect needs of finding units to work in by themselves.

Fourth, in accordance with the principle of "studying for the purpose of application" and with the rational requirements of employing units and the practical situation of graduates, and with reference to the wishes of applicants, schools must rationally work out the name list of assigned graduates. We must appoint and allocate people on their merits and allocate graduates who develop morally, intellectually and physically and excel morally and academically, to posts which the state urgently needs and which can bring their specialities into play.

Fifth, in accordance with the regulations of relevant documents, it is necessary to disqualify graduates from allocation who disregard the needs of the state, persist in their own unreasonable demands and continue to refuse to accept allocation after receiving education. Units under the system of ownership by the whole people are not allowed to employ them within 5 years.

Sixth, it is hoped that all graduates will spontaneously observe the foregoing regulations and demands and supervise each other. It is imperative to report unlawful incidents of interference with and sabotage of the work of allocating graduates to discipline inspection departments. It is essential to promptly investigate and verify the cases and, in accordance with the seriousness of these cases, to criticize and educate offenders and take disciplinary action against them where necessary. Offenders whose mistakes are especially serious and who violate criminal law must be punished in accordance with the law.

GANSU HOLDS FORUM ON ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION

SK211058 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] The provincial forum on enterprise consolidation which ended on 18 June noted that the major tasks for our future enterprise consolidation are to conscientiously improve and build leading bodies and further promote and improve economic responsibility systems and staff according to the fixed number of personnel.

The forum noted: In enterprise consolidation, we should boldly staff leading bodies with fine young and middle-aged cadres and remove those who are incompetent to make leading bodies revolutionized, younger, knowledgeable and professional. At the same time, we should do a good job in making arrangements for veteran cadres to retreat to the second line. When this is done, we should promote and improve economic responsibility systems. All enterprises in the province should learn from the experiences of the Shou Du Iron and Steel Company to designate each work post and individual to assume certain production, technical and financial responsibilities. We should staff work units according to the fixed number of personnel. This should be done group after group at different times. Surplus manpower should be transferred from their production posts to engage in other lines of production or be organized to attend rotational training classes to raise their productivity.

Attending the forum were responsible persons of pertinent prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and provincial offices and bureaus, responsible persons of the first group of key enterprises to be consolidated and responsible persons of other enterprises.

Lanzhou rolling stock plant, the provincial coal industrial administration bureau and Jiuquan Prefecture's (Hexi) chemical industrial plant introduced their consolidation experiences at the forum.

Xiao Jianguang, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and deputy governor, spoke at the forum.

## Commentary on Consolidation

SK211052 Lanzhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "Continue To Grasp Enterprise Consolidation Firmly"]

[Excerpt] Enterprise consolidation is progressing smoothly in our province, and initial achievements have been scored. It is, however, only a beginning. Our tasks are still very arduous. We should continue to grasp it firmly.

In consolidating enterprises we should first correct our thinking. Thinking that our tasks are too heavy and we are too busy to conduct enterprise consolidation or that enterprise consolidation is done every year but [words indistinct] are wrong. We should overcome such ideas. We should make it clear that comprehensively consolidating enterprises to put them in order through the improvement of leading bodies, workers contingents, managerial systems and labor and financial discipline is very important to the improvement of enterprise economic results and enterprise development.

Enterprise consolidation should be done by the existing leading bodies and the masses of workers under the leadership of the party organizations of the enterprises. Party committees of enterprises should stand on the forefront of the enterprise consolidation work and grasp it boldly. Investigation groups sent by higher levels to enterprises should refrain from either standing on ceremony or doing everything themselves. They should work in coordination with the party committees of enterprises to investigate, study and sum up experiences and lessons and solve the problems arising in the course of consolidation in a timely manner to promote enterprise consolidation in a steady and sound way.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

HK200401 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Speaking at the provincial rural work forum which ended on 18 June, Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Feng Jixin pointed out: At present we must concentrate forces to sum up and perfect the various types of production responsibility system.

Comrade Feng Jixin said: More than 3 years of practice have proven that the development of the agricultural production responsibility systems in Gansu is healthy and is affirmed and endorsed by the cadres and masses. The various types of production responsibility system have played a positive role in reviving and stimulating agricultural production. They displayed their power in 1980, a year of good weather, and were tested in the particularly great natural disasters of 1981. They have promoted agricultural revival and development in areas in difficulties and also stimulated successive increases of production and bumper harvests in places where the production foundation was already relatively good.

There are many advantages in practicing responsibility systems. The two most fundamental ones are as follows: First, they have done away with the erroneous methods of eating out of a big pot and practicing egalitarianism. The peasants' enthusiasm for production has been truly stimulated, and they are full of confidence in eliminating poverty and getting rich. Second, as a result of more than 3 years of practice and probing, we have found an appropriate management method for organizing the peasants to carry out socialist collective agricultural production and opened up a broad road for future great development of the rural productive force.

Of course, we have only been operating the responsibility systems for 2 or 3 years, and it is unrealistic to demand that they rapidly transform the difficult situation that had formed over many years. We cannot censure the responsibility systems on that score, and still less can we harbor doubts and hesitations about them.

Comrade Feng Jixin said: At present we must shift the work focus to summing up and perfecting these systems and persistently operate the systems for a long time. Perfecting the responsibility systems and establishing a corresponding management system is much more difficult than choosing and deciding on the form of responsibility system; much more work and time are required. In the wake of the development of the productive force, new problems will crop up in practice, and we must ceaselessly work to solve them. It can be said that perfecting the responsibility systems is a long-term and regular task.

At present, in the course of perfecting the responsibility systems, we must further seriously study the spirit of the central documents, carry out in-depth education in keeping two things unchanged and simultaneously taking care of the interests of three parties, continue to eliminate leftist influence, and emancipate our minds. At the same time we must pay attention to solving the problem of trends of liberalization. We must persistently seek truth from facts, follow the mass line, and avoid treating all cases the same regardless of the circumstances. We must promptly guide the enthusiasm stimulated by the responsibility systems into developing the productive force.

Comrade Feng Jixin also spoke on issues of planting trees and grass, rectifying the basic-level organizations, paying attention to work methods, and strengthening leadership over rural work.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN SPEAKS ON CENSUS WORK

HK200418 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Gansu Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Feng Jixin spoke at a telephone conference on provincial census work convened by the provincial CCP committee and government on the evening of 18 June.

He said: We must further strengthen leadership, set up strict quality control responsibility systems, and carry out the census in a thoroughly sound way.

Comrade Feng Jixin stressed: We must pay particular attention to strengthening leadership at the commune level. He said: In the census registration stage, the commune level is right in the frontline. This level is responsible for training enumerators and organizing census registration. These are two arduous tasks. There can be no reliable guarantee for the accuracy of census data without a leadership backbone force familiar with local conditions, earnest in work, and with a knowledge of census work, which could ensure quality right from the grassroots. Comrade Feng Jixin demanded that all prefectures and counties carry out a strict inspection of the state of leadership of the commune-level census offices and the quality of their professional backbone force. Incompetents must be immediately replaced. The force must be strengthened wherever it is weak, and further training must be carried out for those not sufficiently familiar with professional work. Comrade Feng Jixin stressed: We must ensure success all in one go for the census registration. In accordance with the quality acceptance criteria laid down by the state, we must decide on a whole series of specific measures for avoiding errors, together with the corresponding responsibility systems.

Comrade Feng Jixin demanded that the party and government leaders at all levels put census work at the top of their agenda and mobilize and organize the forces of all sectors to grasp the census as a major affair. Provincial CCP Committee Deputy Secretary (Liu Bin) presided at the meeting. Vice Governor Wu Junyang gave specific arrangements for the provincial census at the meeting.

#### SHAANXI MEETING ON CONSTITUTION STUDY PROBLEMS

HK190825 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Summary] The Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a meeting on 17 and 18 June to listen to reports from the prefectures and municipalities on the situation in studying and discussing the draft of the revised constitution. The meeting focused on the problem of study and discussion by the rural cadres and peasants.

The reports indicated that the prefectures and municipalities have scored a certain degree of success in carrying out study and discussions. "However, the main planned and organized study and discussion carried out under leadership is still confined to the leadership organs and the cadres of enterprises and other units. The work has hardly got going at all in the rural areas. Not enough has been done to organize and train propagandists." The meeting therefore stressed: "The leadership at all levels must fully understand the great importance of having the whole people study the draft of the revised constitution, put this work in an important position on their agenda, assign people to take charge of it and get a really good grasp of it."

Study and discussion in the rural areas must be extensively launched after the current busy summer farmwork period. Secondary school pupils should be organized to study and discuss the draft before the summer vacation. Workers and urban residents must also be organized for the study and discussion. The meeting also stressed that forums and meetings should be held at all levels to solicit people's views on the draft.



KUOMINTANG ISSUES POLITICAL STATEMENT ON SPEECHES

OW211409 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 17 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Taipei, 16 Jun (CNA) -- The Chinese Kuomintang today issued a political statement entitled "Intensify Consciousness Over the Possible Perils the Nation Faces, Actively Promote Production, Achieve Unity and Work Hard, and Reopen a New Situation -- Our Understanding of the Important Speech Delivered by Chairman Chiang Ching-kuo and Appropriate Actions Thereon on Our Part." The text of the political statement reads as follows:

## I.

Since our country and our party are at a difficult, but hopefully crucial, moment, our party's chairman, Chiang, delivered a speech at the Central Standing Committee session on 2 June entitled "Unite and Work Hard To Create a Bright Future," calling on all comrades to enhance their confidence, ambition and moral fortitude and work harder than ever before. At the same time, he also issued firm instructions for carrying out future tasks in the face of the present economic, military, diplomatic, political and social problems. In order to popularize the main concept and guidelines laid down by this speech, he called on all comrades and compatriots, on different occasions and in different forms, to achieve unity and create a new situation.

At the Central Standing Committee session on 9 June, Chairman Chiang praised President Reagan's farsighted speech to the British Parliament, in which President Reagan called for a worldwide democratic movement and for efforts to put Marxism-Leninism on "the ash heap of history." Chairman Chiang held: We, and all people who cherish freedom and democracy in the world, will support this worldwide call made by President Reagan and turn it into actual deeds. Thus, from this we will score further new developments and perform new deeds in our struggle against communism.

At an Executive Yuan session held on 3 June, Comrade Sun Yun-hsuan, premier of the Executive Yuan, immediately urged all departments and administrative personnel at provincial and municipal levels to implement this important instruction of an overall policy nature issued by the state leader and the chairman of the ruling party in analyzing the world situation and the state of affairs in the country. Once again, at the reception honoring participants in the 11th Sino-American conference on mainland China held on 10 June, he delivered a speech reaffirming the essential points of Chairman Chiang's speech. In his speech, Premier Sun also clearly pointed out our national policy and our stand and principle on the "problem concerning mainland China" and the problem of "unifying the nation with the three principles of the people" -- problems of great concern to the people of the world and compatriots at home and abroad. Premier Sun's speech promptly aroused attention abroad and helped compatriots at home and abroad to achieve a deeper understanding and enhance their confidence.

## II.

In his 2 June speech Chairman Chiang said: Tremendous changes have taken place in the world situation and in the current situation in mainland China. In the face of many problems, we naturally take careful steps and proper measures. However, as long as we adhere to our national policy, adopt a firm stand, hold to our principles, handle our state affairs calmly, resolutely and courageously, and work hard to promote construction, no difficulty, complex environment or problem can possibly prevent us from continually marching forward toward our goal with giant strides. Chairman Chiang said: We should currently do the following economically, militarily, diplomatically, politically and in social affairs:

On the economic front, we still need to follow the policy of achieving growth and stability simultaneously in developing our economy. Now, our country is about to join the ranks of economically advanced countries. However, the worldwide economic recession has had some adverse effects on us. On the one hand, the government must exert every effort to surmount difficulties in the field of industry and commerce, while on the other hand, it must work with those in the fields of industry and commerce to strive to hasten the revitalization of the economy.

Militarily, although we are unafraid of the threat by communist bandits on the use of force, we must remain highly vigilant at all times, maintain an independent, advanced system of science and technology, strengthen our combat readiness and simultaneously develop army building and strengthen preparedness against war.

In foreign affairs, we must work harder to formulate plans, create new opportunities and open up new relations with foreign countries to ensure the existence and development of our country. At the same time, we must strengthen Sino-American relations, stick with the democratic camp, smash the communist bandits' united front tricks and ensure the stability and security and prosperity of the bastion island.

Politically, we have made considerable progress in forming our constitutional system of freedom and democracy. However, we must still examine and improve our political measures from time to time. There are also a few people in the country who fail to completely understand the present situation in the state. They have consciously or unconsciously become tools to cause the disintegration of the nation. Therefore, politically we must unite with all the people, increase our strength by achieving unity and strive to fulfill our national goal.

Regarding social affairs, our state is currently in difficulties. We are faced with a formidable enemy. All compatriots must practice strict frugality and create fine social ethics. It is up to our party, government, the educational circles and mass media organizations to improve public morals, intensify consciousness over possible perils the country faces, and inspire a lively and vigorous social climate in order to hasten the progress of our society.

In concluding his speech, Chairman Chiang greatly encouraged all compatriots and comrades, saying: Our continuous efforts to fight for China's future and the mode of life for the Chinese people will never be influenced by countries in the international arena who intrigue against each other. We must stand high and see far, march boldly forward, unite as one under the great target of "unifying China with the three principles of the people" and achieve the goal of our era.

In his speech, entitled "The China Issue and China's Reunification," Premier Sun Yun-hsian solemnly pointed out: Studies of mainland China should focus on understanding the true wishes of the Chinese people and the overall trend of China's future development. We must transform Chinese studies from a field of study of the Chinese Communist regime alone to one dealing with the direction and processes of the modernization of the Chinese nation as a whole. If we can agree on this, then we may want to shift our attention from the study of the conduct of Chinese Communist leaders to that of the response of Chinese culture and society to the communist system. Only by following this path can we unravel the true nature of evolving Chinese problems and find the key to a deeper understanding of the common inner aspirations of the Chinese people.

The "Taiwan issue," as it is termed by people in the world, is a view that puts the cart before the horse. Free China on Taiwan has achieved progress, prosperity and stability, and its people enjoy a happy life. Therefore, it does not constitute an issue. The real issue is that of mainland China. This is what the Free World calls the China issue -- the issue of preference for a strong, hostile Communist China or a peace-loving non-Communist China. If a non-Communist China is to be preferred, the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait should be allowed to make their own choice. In other words, we should leave the problem of China's future to a decision by the Chinese people.

Premier Sun's speech also dealt with the Chinese Communist regime's nine-point "peace proposal," a united front tactic, and our attitude toward it.

Regarding Chinese reunification, free China calls for "Chinese reunification under the three principles of the people," whereas the Chinese Communist regime has launched a united front peace offensive in an attempt to communize free China. Therefore, the central question at present is whether a "democratic and free China" or a Communist and despotic China" can best serve the interests of the Chinese people and the Free World.

Negotiations are another form of communist struggle. The Chinese Communists have clamored for "peace" and "unification" in an attempt to implement their conspiracy to isolate us by pulling the wool over the eyes of the Free World. We have learned many traumatic lessons and will not take the communist bandits' words lightly again.

The Chinese Communists have recently raised the view that "the supply of weapons to the Republic of China on Taiwan will strengthen its stand against peace talks." This is an attempt to deceive the United States. We hope that the Free World and the Government of the United States will recognize the Chinese Communist regime's conspiracy of attempting to disarm free China and communize its people through diplomatic pressure. The Free World should never be lured into making further concession by the Chinese Communists' bait.

Premier Sun then dealt with the goal of our country: In keeping with the aspirations of the Chinese people at home and abroad, the Republic of China on Taiwan has proposed to unify China on the basis of the three principles of the people. Developments on both sides of the Taiwan Strait during the past 30-odd years have proved that the three principles of the people are far better than communism in being suited to the national development of China, solving the China problem and assuring the freedom, affluence and happiness of the Chinese people. The consistently dogmatic Chinese Communist regime has been compelled to bow to reality and make an aboutface after a series of setbacks. Now, it has tacitly followed the successful experience of Taiwan, the base for national rejuvenation, in seeking national development in accordance with the three principles of the people.

In advocating the reunification of China on the basis of the three principles of the people, we are not trying to embarrass the communist bandits. As early as 1937, the Chinese Communists announced: "Dr Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people are needed today in China and this party is willing to work for their thoroughgoing implementation." In recent years a host of facts in Communist China have shown that the Chinese Communists have indirectly recognized the superiority of the three principles of the people. All freedom-loving Chinese sincerely hope that the Chinese Communists will truly "return to" and "identify with" the three principles of the people and that they will take earnest action to implement the three principles.

China's reunification should be based on the free will of the Chinese people as a whole. We hope that the communist bandits will not continue to beat around the bush and engage in the plotting of ruses. We also hope that they will make no more gestures to confuse the people of the world. Instead, they should give up the "four fundamental principles" as quickly as possible and take steps to change their way of life. If the political, economic, social and cultural gaps between mainland China and free China continue to narrow, the conditions for peaceful reunification can gradually mature. The obstacles to reunification will be naturally reduced with the passage of time.

This speech is a firm, concrete national policy statement to the world and our compatriots at home and abroad which was made with a solemn, clearcut and sincere attitude. It also explains our basic attitude that we will "never hold peace talks" with the Chinese Communists, as well as our conviction that Marxism-Leninism will be left on "the ash heap of history."



## III.

Chairman Chiang's policy speech, which has strengthened our spirit, and Premier Sun's statement on the country's reunification, our goal and stand embody our basic attitude and the target we work in unity to fulfill. We hope that all party comrades, friends of our party and the people will pool their wisdom and make joint, conscientious efforts to carry them out. Meanwhile, we also raise the following expectations:

1. To party comrades holding official positions: We hope that party comrades holding official positions in the cultural, educational, military, political, parliamentary and other fields will grasp the essence of Chairman Chiang's speech and his instructions on policy as well as Premier Sun's call for effectively implementing the president's instructions in the administrative branch. The key political proposition of our party is that "no interests are higher than those of the entire people, nothing is more important than national construction and nothing is more urgent than the struggle against communism and for national recovery." Under the guidance of this proposition, they should act according to actual conditions and the developing situation, coordinate with the party's action, pay close attention to checking up on the implementation of the party's policies and effectively carry out these policies at their posts and in their work.

They should particularly maintain vigilance against the enemy's conspiracy to "isolate us from without and split us from within." It is necessary to constantly urge comrades and compatriots to guard against such a conspiracy and simultaneously promote close unity among the comrades and compatriots. In this way, a few lawbreakers who interfere with order and social tranquility will no longer be able to harm us politically and socially, and it will be possible for us to smoothly perform the work of upholding democracy and constitutional rule.

2. To party comrades in trades and professions: We hope that party comrades engaged in agriculture, industry, commerce, service trades and enterprises, together with the government, will make concerted efforts to bring about economic recovery by surmounting difficulties and breaking through the economic bottleneck at this turning point when national construction is being accelerated, our country is turning into a developed one economically, and the world is facing an economic depression. They should step up their policy studies and speed up the development of strategic industries. Efforts should be made to encourage people to invest, make our products more competitive and open new markets abroad for our exports in order to revive our economic prosperity as early as possible and achieve the aim of steady growth. At the same time, we also hope that party comrades in the press and mass communications will assume the responsibility of educating and inspiring the whole society and fulfill the function of guiding society toward harmony and onto a broad road.

3. To comrade cadres handling party work: It is hoped that all comrade cadres handling party work will realize that our party is faced with a new situation and a new need, and that it is necessary, therefore, to grasp the initiative, refine our organization, transform our concepts and improve the methods in our party work so that we may carry out new activities and create a new atmosphere.

Comrade cadres handling party work should be especially able to thoroughly understand our party's activities and government policies at the present stage and provide full assistance in these activities and policies and push them forward. They should also render wholehearted service to all comrades and people, strengthen mutual communications, commend and promote talented personnel, carry out study and development, absorb new knowledge to integrate the ruling party's political programs and policies with the people and turn them into a motive force in national construction through the implementation of these programs and policies by comrades working in the government and the efforts of all comrades in the party. At the same time, they should strengthen their psychological power and spiritual armament to rectify social practices and stabilize social order, thereby enabling the ruling party to inspire all comrades and compatriots with its revolutionary spirit of struggle and become a stabilizing force in the reconstruction and recovery of the country.



## IV.

During the Standing Committee meeting of the Central Committee on 9 June, Chairman Chiang extended his appreciation for the efforts and progress made by all the comrade cadres handling party work in the grassroots level units. Chairman Chiang also gave instructions that comrade cadres in the grassroots level units should transform their concepts, refine their methods, integrate party members, serve the people and speak for the people to reflect their opinions, contribute their strengths in the interests of all comrades, promote unity, and also attach importance to the training, commendation and examination of party members and cadres while stressing party spirit, party ethics, party integrity and strengthening the communication of ideas, exchange of sentiments and promotion of the revolutionary spirit in order to enable everyone to have the determination to bring into play the lofty ideal of struggling for the benefit of the party.

It is hoped that all comrade cadres handling party work in the grassroots level units will realize the profound significance of Chairman Chiang's appreciation and accurately and practically grasp the meaning of the demand for "strengthening the organization, reforming work style, integrating with friends of the party, serving the people and pooling the wisdom and efforts of everyone" as currently set by our party:

Strengthening the service functions of party branches and service stations, rendering assistance in local construction work and promoting local unity, stability and progress;

Stimulating the initiative, liveliness and mass nature of group activities to enable comrades to realize each other's spirits and aspirations;

Strengthening contacts, consultations and cooperation with the comrades working in the government and jointly implementing the party's political programs and policies;

Positively reflecting the people's opinions and expanding our party's communications with the people to enable our party to be "with the people forever";

Stressing the examination of party members' characters and morals, inspiring comrades' party spirit and ethics and regarding these as the basis for training, commending and promoting cadres, especially those who handle political work;

Provincial, county and municipal party units should strengthen the commendation, promotion and training of comrades handling party work at the grassroots level units while attaching importance to ensuring their well-being and livelihood.

## V.

The late Chairman [Chiang Kai-shek] called on us to "be firm with dignity, be self-reliant with vigor, be undisquieted in time of adverse changes and be prudent in contemplating and analyzing the situation." During the Standing Committee meeting of the Central Committee on 3 February this year, Chairman Chiang urged all party members to face the present situation and overcome adversities and difficulties with the spirit of "serving public interests throughout the world, training people for the recovery of lost territory, maintaining vigilance toward contingencies and cementing sincere unity." These important repeated instructions on our national policy and our party work can be described as an extension and a development of the instructions given by the late chairman. Today is precisely the crucial moment for all comrades of our party to struggle for our party and "take the dangers and difficulties into account, cement sincere unity, preserve our strength, and persevere in our efforts to bring about success" and thus recreate a new situation.

CHU ON U.S. ASSURANCES ON ARMS SUPPLY TO TAIWAN

OW211117 Taipei CNA in English 1000 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Jiddah, June 21 (CNA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung has said the United States has assured the Republic of China of the supply of all the weapons it would require for defense purposes.

Chu was quoted by the English-language daily, ARAB NEWS, as saying that the U.S. policy in this respect remains unchanged and set at rest speculation about a possible stoppage of arms supplies to the Republic of China.

Commenting on the Peiping regime's peace offensives, Chu said: "Its main objective is to further isolate my country in the international field and discourage the U.S. from sending us more weapons." "But the U.S. is continuing its policy of arms sales to us," he added.

The minister said he is aware of Peiping's designs and that is why he has rejected all these overtures. He declared that the Republic of China's policy now is not to negotiate with Communist China and not to compromise with communism.

Chu arrived here last Thursday as President Chiang Ching-Kuo's special envoy to offer condolences to the death of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz. He is to leave here Tuesday for home.

CHIANG SENDS MESSAGE TO AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

OW211403 Taipei CNA in English 1334 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, June 21 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo called on the nation's agricultural experts to work out concrete measures to expand agricultural development in the country. Future goal and work should center on using enterprise spirit to run farming business, raising productivity, increasing farmers' incomes and uplifting living standards in the rural areas, President Chiang stressed.

President Chiang made the remarks in his written message to the first national conference on agriculture which opened at the Taipei Armed Forces Hero House in Taipei Monday.

Over the years, agriculture has played an important role in developing the economy of this country. Through the research of experts, cooperation among government units and farmers' hard work, remarkable achievements in agriculture on this national bastion have brought great benefits to the farmers, President Chiang pointed out.

As the nation is about to enter the rank of developed nations, and the government is taking more steps to strengthen local economic development, the conference is timely and vital in seeking the best solutions for many agricultural problems and in accelerating the agricultural reconstruction under the principles of livelihood, the president said.

More than 260 experts, scholars, and local representatives are attending the meeting, which will close Wednesday.

STREAMLINING OF ARMED FORCES DISCUSSED

HK160530 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Jun 82 p 8

[By foreign affairs editor David Chen]

[Text] Long-awaited streamlining of the 4.5 million armed forces in China has begun, with a very cautious start in one of the largest and most strategic military regions -- the Guangzhou units. At the same time, a quiet revolution appears to be under way to reduce the power of the party Central Committee's Military Affairs Commission, studded with elderly veteran officers, and transfer party control of the armed forces to the reinstituted party Secretariat, according to observers. The latter move is in line with the proposal for a Central Military Council in the state structure, whose task is to lead all the armed forces.

This is viewed as yet another indication to separate the functions of the party, state and the military. However, party theoretical journals have stressed that party control over the armed forces not only would remain, but would be strengthened.

Observers view as significant the choice of the Guangzhou Military Region as the first of 11 regions for the streamlining process. Since the fourth field army of Lin Biao swept south in the final stages of the liberation war in 1949, it has remained in the region and has preserved itself fairly well, even after removal of most of Lin Biao's close followers.

The central authorities have appointed trusted generals and political commissars to leading positions there, but many original officers are still stationed in the region, a strategic command looking after the two provinces of Guangdong and Hunan and the autonomous region of Guangxi.

Though not regarded as suspect, the armed forces there often presented irritating problems to the authorities. A demonstration by demobilized soldiers in Guangzhou last year and a reported "uprising" by about 300 soldiers in southwest Guangdong were some of the manifestation of the latent defiance of the central authorities. The Guangzhou Military Region also did not do as well as the Kunming region in the anti-Vietnam border war of 1979, although it was commanded by General Xu Shiyu, one of the trusted lieutenants of the party vice-chairman, Mr Deng Xiaoping, who himself spent many years in Guangxi following the establishment of the People's Republic.

The Guangzhou region is not the only grouping that has presented the authorities in Beijing with problems. Similar problems had occurred in another sensitive border region, Xinjiang, and even a former long-serving veteran official, Mr Wang Zhen, could not resolve the issue, arising partly from the Han people migrating there 30 years ago and partly from differences with local indigenous races. Only after the former commander, General Wang Enmao, was restored to his position were the problems brought to a manageable level. Other regions with problems of a different nature include Jinan and Fuzhou. Both had been under heavy influence of the gang of four. However, it is the Guangzhou region where the authorities decided to carry out the streamlining in the first stages. "If the task is successful," said one observer, "it will serve as an example for similar moves elsewhere."

The streamlining in the Guangzhou Military Region was carried out in a low-key manner. On May 23, radio Guangzhou announced briefly that the "leading organs" of the region had begun to take antibureaucracy measures. It said that action had been taken to reduce the number of bulletins, brief reports and meetings "and to restructure the administration" with a view to combating bureaucracy and improving efficiency.

The region, it said, had suffered from "too many circulars and telegrams, meetings, bulletins, brief reports and urgent messages and an excessive number of leading offices." the measures taken were: The number of bulletins and brief reports published would be reduced from 38 to 14. Some commissions, leading groups and administrative offices would be abolished; the number of commissions and leading groups would be reduced from 32 to 15, while the number of administrative offices would be reduced from 14 to seven. Meetings and cadres' training would be reduced. The 100 meetings scheduled to be held this year would be cut by 37, while the leading cadres' training courses at regimental level would be limited to five this year. The quantity of circulars and cables would be reduced, but their quality would be raised.

The reduction in the commissions and administrative offices as well as the reduction in the training courses was a clear indication of the restructuring of various units, entailing the retirement of many officers in senior ranks. This move was also in line with the decision to reduce the number of serving men and women -- one recent report indicating that the strength of the People's Liberation Army might be reduced by as many as one million soldiers, to 4.5 million [figure as published]. The streamlining has been under way for only about a month, and initial results have yet to be announced.

The Guangzhou Military Region is under the command of General Wu Kehua, formerly with the PLA general headquarters in Beijing. It has six deputy commanders. Party control is exercised through the first political commissar, Mr Ren Zhongyi, who is also the party first secretary of Guangdong Province. But it is General Xiang Zhonghua, the political commissar, with about five deputies who are exercising de facto party control. The Guangzhou region is also the base for the country's largest of three naval fleets -- the South China Fleet -- and it has sizeable air force units stationed in several strategic areas.

Meanwhile, first indications of a strengthening of party control have come to light in an extremely brief, and subtle, broadcast by radio Beijing's home service on June 8. It quoted the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY as reporting on its front page that day that, with the approval of the party Central Committee's Military Commission, the PLA General political department has decided "to set up a Communist Youth League general branch committee at battalion level throughout the army." According to military analysts well versed in the political setup of the People's Liberation Army, CYL units did exist in the PLA before the Cultural Revolution and possibly revived after the arrest of the gang of four, but only at the company and platoon level. There were no CYL units at the regimental or battalion level, let alone at brigade or division level. The elevation of such units to battalion level is a clear indication of a very round-about way of consolidating the party's hold on the armed forces.

Analysts pointed out that the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party is Mr Hu Yaobang, a former head of the Communist Youth League and other related youth groups and federations. The CYL, regarded as his bastion, was disbanded during the Cultural Revolution and was not revived until Mr Hu was returned to power in 1977. Since then several senior party cadres, who once served in the CYL and related bodies, have been appointed to key posts. One of them is the former Tianjin mayor, Mr Hu Qili, now director of the party Central Committee's General Office. Mr Hu Yaogang is not involved in military matters, though he is party chairman. He is not known to be a member of the Military Affairs Commission [MAC].

(The MAC is headed by Mr Deng Xiaoping, who is expected to retire in two or three years, and it will be difficult to fill the void left by his departure.)



However, Mr Hu heads the party Secretariat as its secretary-general, and he can exercise some degree of influence over the military through one of its members, General Yang Dazhi, the chief of General Staff, a vice-minister of defence and a standing committee member of the Military Affairs Commissions. Such an arrangement, however, is not entirely satisfactory and observers regard the establishment of CYL cells in the military at battalion level as significant in that it may pave the way for Hu's ultimate control of the armed forces.

Analysts also saw conflicts between the party Military Affairs Commission and the proposed Central Military Council in the future state constitution.

There has been speculation that the MAC might be reduced in scope or scrapped altogether, its functions to be transferred to the party Secretariat now under Mr Hu Yaobang. Such a development was not impossible, said some analysts, noting that the prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, in his talks with the Japanese press during his recent visit to Japan, had hinted at just such a course.

There is also the likelihood that many MAC members may be retired or relegated to the status of advisers, retaining perhaps only the MAC secretary-general, Mr Yang Shangkun. The elderly Mr Yang was a former mayor of Guangzhou. He is a close associate of Mr Deng. His post in the MAC (from Mr Geng Biao, who became the defence minister) is regarded as a stop-gap measure until a more suitable person is found or the MAC is reorganised.

However, it appears increasingly clear that the party, far from relinquishing control of the People's Liberation Army, intends to tighten its grip through measures other than traditional ones. A logical way would be for the revived party Secretariat exercising control of the armed forces through the PLA's General Political Department, members of which would be serving in the party Secretariat in junior posts.

The chairman of the proposed state's Central Military Council, which would lead the armed forces, could be appointed from the party Secretariat. In such a position, he would be responsible to the state's National People's congress and also to the party through the Secretariat, analysts said. If such a course did evolve, Mr Hu, or a very close associate, could become the chairman of the proposed Central Military Council under a new state constitution. However, such a development was not likely to evolve until after the 12th national congress of the Chinese Communist Party some time next year.

In the meantime, military analysts are looking for signs to establish an army headquarters and appoint army commander. At present, the People's Liberation Army has a General Staff headquarters, headed by the chief of General Staff and a number of deputy and assistant chiefs. Between them they look after the three branches of the armed forces.

A cursory look at the structure of the PLA shows that while the navy and air force have a commander each, there is no army commander, or a commander of the land forces. Except for the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department, the General Staff headquarters is in charge of not only the navy and the air force, but numerous land units, including the armoured corps, the artillery corps, the second artillery corps (in charge of missiles), the engineering corps, engineers for capital construction, the railway corps and the signal corps. These land units have their own commanders, but there is no single overall commander.

In modern warfare, where close co-ordination and a unified chain of command are absolutely essential, the present state of affairs in China's land forces needs urgent revision. Hence, analysts said, the need for an overall commander of the army was paramount. At present, the navy commander is Admiral Y Fei, formerly of Fuzhou, and its political commissar Mr Li Yaowen. The air force commander is General Zhang Tingfa, and its political commissar Mr Gao Houliang.

The search for an army commander, if necessary, can be conducted from among the group of deputy chiefs of General Staff, or more appropriately, from among the handful of young assistant chiefs. At present, four are known to be assistant chiefs: Liu Kai, Liu Huaqing, Han Huaizhi and Xu Xin. They are all relatively young, some in their mid-40's or early 50's, and almost all have training and experience in modern military technology. Military analysts believe they are not only qualified to head the army, but are also deserving candidates for the post of chief of General Staff, would the incumbent General Yang Dezhi and other older officers retire.

After a rather stagnant period, the armed forces have finally begun to stir in the quest for a more streamlined command. And the armed forces of other countries, both friendly and otherwise, will be watching this new development with keen interests.

#### TA KUNG PAO ON CHINA'S SUMMER GRAIN HARVEST

HK200604 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 20 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Tien Ming: "China's Summer Grain Harvest Not Too Good"]

[Text] The rural areas throughout the country are now reaping the summer grain. According to central authorities' estimates, this year's summer grain harvest is not too good and may fail to reach the original target for increased output. However, total output may yet be close to last year's level. The spring weather was abnormal. The drought in north China has continued 2 or 3 years in places, and in the south, the spring was cold and rainy. Natural disasters are still the greatest threat to agricultural production. The work of fighting drought and floods has never ceased in recent years, but viewing the country as a whole, summer grain output in the middle and lower reaches of the Huang He in north China is less than last year; bumper harvests were reaped over fairly large areas throughout the Chang Jiang basin in central China; and most parts of the south-west and northwest also increased production, so the general situation is good.

North China has been suffering from drought for a long time. In the Beijing outskirts, for instance, there was little rain or snow for several months after planting the wheat last winter, and the peasants had to sink wells for irrigation. Their harvest this summer is nevertheless quite good.

The agricultural situation is relatively good in east China and south of the Chang Jiang. Zhejiang Province has done very well, reaping a bumper spring grain harvest with a total output of 2.9 billion jin, 400 million jin more than last year. The Shanghai outskirts are also expected to record a bumper harvest. Anhui Province has developed agriculture quite rapidly in recent years, and the situation this year is not bad either. For instance, Fengyang County, a poor place which "suffered famine 9 years out of 10" in the past, reaped a great bumper harvest last year and has again reaped a bumper summer grain harvest this year, with total output exceeding 300 million jin, more than 10 percent more than last year. This country can now meet its grain rations for the whole year from the summer grain harvest alone.

Sichuan in the southwest, China's most populous province, is expected to reap 1.3 billion jin more summer grain than last year, representing a 9.9 percent increase. Despite the serious floods there last summer, it seems that the province has now recovered. It has reaped a bumper harvest on its 53 million mu of summer grain and oil-bearing crops.

As for Guangdong Province, there have been serious natural disasters this year. At the beginning of spring the weather was cold and rainy, and in late spring and early summer there were torrential rainstorms that affected a relatively wide area, including the grain-producing Pearl River delta. Crop losses have been heavy due to the recent heavy rains and floods. It seems that the province's summer grain harvest will be poor.

Guangdong has not done too well in grain production in the past 2 years. Last year output of the spring and summer-harvested grain crops was 940 million jin less than in the previous year, and output of the late rice also declined. The fall in the province's grain output was the biggest in any year since the liberation. However, the province's agricultural economy still improved last year, as output of basically all the major industrial crops increased, and the peasants' income was higher than in 1980. This point illustrates the advantages of promoting diversification and also the correctness of the agricultural policies.

The Guangdong authorities are by no means satisfied with this. They recently proposed that the province must squarely face the problems in grain production and seek a correct counterstrategy. It is said that in the 12-year period 1970-81, unit yields of late rice, a key element in Guangdong agriculture, declined compared with the previous year on seven occasions, while total output fell on six occasions. This shows that late rice production is rather unstable. Even if production increases, the increase is not great, and there is the problem of the decreases exceeding the increases. This is particularly the case in the Pearl River delta grain areas. According to statistics, in the past 12 years Foshan Prefecture, which includes Nanhai, Shunde and Zhongshan Counties, has only twice achieved a late rice average yield exceeding 500 jin per mu, while the yield was twice below 400 jin. The best year was 1980, when the average yield was 563 jin, but in 1981 it fell to 398 jin. The increases and decreases are very great. The main reason for the unstable grain output is the abnormal weather. It is said that there have been more autumn typhoons than usual in the past 10 years, while the "cold dew wind" [of early October] has also arrived earlier than usual. These new problems await research and solution by the agricultural scientists and technicians.

Autumn grain production has become all the more important since the summer grain harvest is not too good. This is the case for the entire country. Beijing has therefore recently called on the whole country to continue to give all-out support to agriculture and by all means reap a bumper autumn harvest.

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